





# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-004  
Friday  
6 January 1989



# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-89-004

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6 January 1989

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## Japan

### **Takeshita Receives Danish Foreign Minister**

OW0501121089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0914 GMT  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO—Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen told Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday that Denmark desires increased investment by Japanese high technology firms.

Ellemann-Jensen told Takeshita Denmark hopes to invite high-tech plants from Japan and the United States to build up the competitive strength of its exports.

Takeshita replied that he is interested in Ellemann-Jensen's proposal and urged the Danish minister to consult with Japanese private sector on the matter, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said in a briefing to reporters.

There are only two Japanese enterprises which have located factories in Denmark, the official said.

Ellemann-Jensen, who is currently on a five-day visit to Japan through Sunday, paid a 40-minute courtesy call on Takeshita at his official residence after holding talks with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno that lasted for two and a half hours.

Takeshita praised Denmark's export efforts, noting that Denmark is the only country among the 12 members of the European Community with its trade balance with Japan in the black, the official said.

Takeshita added it is important that the fully integrated EC market in 1992 should be an open one.

The Danish foreign minister said his country is working hard so that the integrated market would not become a "fortress Europe."

Ellemann-Jensen said his government has eliminated the deficit in the state budget but that the overall trade deficit remains.

### **Uno Leaves for Chemical Weapons Conference**

OW0601083189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT  
6 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 6 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno left for Paris on Friday to attend an international conference on the elimination of chemical weapons starting Saturday.

While attending the session, Uno will meet separately with his counterparts from the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and South Korea—George Shultz, Eduard Shevardnadze, Qian Qichen, and Choe Ho-chung.

He also plans to meet foreign ministers 'Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran and Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq.

Uno will later visit Italy and Britain before returning to Tokyo on January 14.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi will be acting foreign minister while Uno is away, officials said.

### **Negotiations Sought in Senkakus Oil Development**

OW0601051389 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] A Chinese-Japanese joint program for exploiting oil fields in the vicinity of the Senkaku Islands has been shelved due to its connection with the territorial issue. However, Okinawan businessmen have stated that "negotiations should be held with the Chinese side and development promoted soon, in the interests of both the prefecture and the nation." There is also a move to form a powerful promotion organization to realize this development. Attention is now focused on how the dormant Chinese-Japanese joint petroleum development project will be promoted in the future.

Keiichi Shinzato, managing director of Okibio Co (in Kumoji, Naha), and other businessmen are greatly interested in this issue, and they are calling for forming a concerned organization.

An investigation conducted in 1968 by the UN Asia and Far East Economic Committee reported that the submarine oil fields in the Senkaku Islands area is one of the most promising oil fields. Therefore, the area has become the center of attention.

In February 1969 Mr Kanju Omija applied to the Ryukyu government for the mining rights to exploit petroleum in the seas surrounding the Senkaku Islands. In the same month Mr Soko Furugen also applied for the mining rights, on behalf of the Petroleum Development Public Corporation. Then Mr Keiichi Shinzato took the same action.

In September 1970 Mr Shinzato published an article entitled "Development of Senkaku Islands Oil Fields." In this article he stated: "The Ryukyu government should handle the applications submitted by Messrs Shinzato, Omija, and Furugen as early as possible so that the development can be started." He listed the following as the reasons for his request: 1) It is beyond any doubt that Uotsuri-shima, Minami-koshima, Kita-koshima, and Kuba-shima of the Senkaku Islands, are all territories of Ryukyu. The Ryukyu government should establish mining rights as early as possible and resolutely announce its decision to the world; 2) once the mining rights are established, the government will receive millions of dollars in mining taxes every year; and 3) once prospecting right are established, prospectors must start

operations within 6 months in accordance with mining industry law. The earlier the operation is started, the more it will help Okinawa's economy.

However, the development program has remained frozen due to the dispute between China, Taiwan, and Japan over who possesses the Senkaku Islands and in connection with the problem concerning continental shelf boundaries.

Mr Shinzato stressed: "It is possible to start prospecting on business basis, putting aside the territorial issue. We have information that the United States has already investigated the seas surrounding the area. If the situation is allowed to remain as it is, we may be outwitted by a third nation. Since this issue concerns the interests of both the prefecture and the nation, the time has come for us to launch a prefecture-wide campaign and to start vigorous negotiations with the Chinese side."

Moreover, calling for preparations to form a promotion organization, he maintains that "an organization should be formed as early as possible, so that we can appeal to the government as well as public opinion on the need for joint development of the petroleum in the Senkaku Islands."

**Matano Named Director General of Immigration**  
*OW0601085389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0243 GMT  
6 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 6 KYODO--The Justice Ministry on Friday named Kagechika Matano to replace Naohiro Kumagai as director general of its Immigration Bureau, ministry officials said.

Matano, 53, a career diplomat, served as ambassador to Vietnam between 1986 and 1988.

Kumagai will return to the Foreign Ministry, the officials said.

Foreign Ministry officials traditionally occupy the position of immigration chief at the Justice Ministry.

**Soviet Plane at Narita To Collect Quake Relief**  
*OW2812122688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT  
28 Dec 88*

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Dec. 28 KYODO--A large Soviet cargo plane arrived at Narita Airport Wednesday morning to take machines and equipment donated by Japan to earthquake-stricken Soviet Armenia.

It was the first time Japan had permitted the landing of a Soviet cargo plane on its territory. The decision to allow two Aeroflot Antonov AN-124 flights was made from a humanitarian point of view, government officials said.

The second cargo plane is scheduled to arrive at Narita on Wednesday afternoon.

Both planes will take bulldozers, excavators, cranes and other large machines to help rescue victims and recover bodies of those who died in the major earthquake and reconstruct damaged cities and towns in Armenia.

Tens of thousands of people died in the December 7 tremor that hit the Armenian region and thousands more were left homeless as many buildings collapsed in the disaster.

**Aeroflot Official Engaged in Industrial Spying**  
*OW3012152488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT  
30 Dec 88*

[Text] Chiba, Dec. 30 KYODO--A senior official of the Soviet Aeroflot Airline's Tokyo branch gathered high-technology information for several years before leaving Japan "voluntarily" in November last year.

His information-gathering efforts had been followed by the Chiba Prefectural Police and other public security officials, it was revealed Friday.

The Russian was identified as Aleksandre Okunev, 39, who served as deputy chief of Aeroflot's Tokyo branch.

The authorities kept a watch on Okunev's high-tech information gathering for more than 5 years, though the data he received from Japanese friends were already published on scientific and other journals and the more his activities did not constitute a crime under Japanese laws.

However, Okunev's receipt of such information became more frequent and the level of the passed information escalated, leading the authorities to judge it "undesirable," according to security sources.

But he left Japan "voluntarily" before the authorities could issue him with a warning, the sources said.

Aeroflot, however, denied that Okunev had engaged in information-gathering, saying that he left only because his visa expired.

Okunev made contacts with experts of private business enterprises and institutes to collect information, according to the sources.

In return for such information, he invited the Japanese to dinners and presented them with liquor and other gifts, they said.

The Chiba Prefectural Police was honored by the head of the National Police Agency in connection with Okunev's case, the source added.

The authorities were considering "warning" him as a step to prevent in advance the leak of classified information, according to the sources. Such a move probably reflects the chilled relationship between Japan and the Soviet Union at the time, some observers commented.

In May last year, the Metropolitan Police Department cracked a spy case at the U.S. Yokota Air Base in Tokyo. A Soviet diplomat in Tokyo, who was asked to reply to police questions in that case, left Japan suddenly.

Moscow asked a Japanese diplomat and a businessman to leave the Soviet Union in August last year for engaging in information gathering, and Japan responded in kind.

**Country Reportedly Lags in Basic Research**  
*OW2312130588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT  
23 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 23 KYODO—Japan lags behind the United States and Europe in most areas of basic research, and as a result could lose its economic competitiveness, according to a government white paper released Friday.

The annual white paper on science and technology, quoting a poll of 1,000 prominent researchers, said the United States leads Japan in most areas of information technologies, material sciences, earth sciences and life sciences.

Japan is ahead of Europe in only one of the four areas, information sciences, according to the scientists surveyed in August.

The report said Japan must improve its research environment to spur creativity if it is to maintain its economic competitiveness in the 21st century.

"Technology is the feedstock for Japan. Without it we can't survive," said Yoshiro Miki, spokesman for the Science and Technology Agency.

He said that Japan must also boost its international cooperation and undertake more "burden sharing" in basic research by hosting more foreign researchers.

Scientists in the United States have been lukewarm toward new scholarship programs launched by the government this year, according to Miki.

The report suggested that Japan establish a large "world-class" research center that would be open to overseas researchers as a step toward improving its research infrastructure.

It called for remodelling of current scientific management methods to allow researchers more freedom and introduce a peer evaluation system.

"In Japanese society everyone is supposed to be equal, so individual ability is not recognized," Miki said.

He said the new management style should strike a balance between merit and seniority.

A separate survey of 800 companies cited in the report showed that 62 percent of the organizations felt their research personnel were inadequate in both number and quality.

Around one-third of the researchers polled suggested hiring foreign scientists and foreign-educated Japanese to promote creative research.

Japan has a reputation for excellence in applied sciences, but has been criticized for laggard contributions to basic sciences.

**Research Expenditures Record 'Sharp Growth'**  
*OW2412121188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0951 GMT  
24 Dec 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 24 KYODO—Spending on scientific research by about 16,000 enterprises and organizations in Fiscal 1987 increased 7.0 percent over a year ago to a record 9,836.6 billion yen, the Management and Coordination Agency announced Saturday.

The agency said the spending represented a 2.7-fold increase in the last 10 years and accounted for a record high 2.8 percent of Japan's gross national product.

The agency attributed the sharp growth to increased spending in the area of communication equipment by the private sector.

Agency officials said this spending fell in the preceding year because of the yen's sharp appreciation.

Of the total expenditures, the private sector accounted for 66.0 percent against 19.9 percent for universities and 14.1 percent for other research organizations.

The manufacturing sector accounted for 93.9 percent of the total expenditures. Spending by the electronic industry, including telecommunications and electronic measurement, computers, video equipment and facsimiles totaled 1,497.8 billion yen, up more than 10 percent over a year ago and made up 23.1 percent of the total.

Expenditures by the automobile industry declined 3.1 percent to 814.8 billion yen, the agency said.

The agency said Japan's technology exports totaled 215.6 billion yen, in fiscal 1987, marking the third consecutive year-on-year decrease. In contrast, imports increased 8.7 percent over a year ago to 283.2 billion yen.

Contracts for technology trade concluded in Fiscal 1987 showed the first deficit in 16 years, the agency said.

The agency said spending in energy-related research increased slightly while that in life sciences grew 10.2 percent over Fiscal 1986.

### North Korea

**KCNA Statement on U.S. 'Aerial Terrorism'**  
*SK0601051389 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0501 GMT 6 Jan 89

["KCNA Statement Denounces U.S. Imperialists' Anti-Libya Aerial Terrorism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY published a statement upon authorisation today sharply denouncing the U.S. imperialists' brigandism in shooting down Libyan planes.

This means the escalation of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive acts against Libya, says the statement.

It further says:

The U.S. imperialists' act of aggression this time once again unmasked the United States to the world as the chieftain of state terrorism.

We condemn and strongly denounce this new act of aggression committed by them as a high-handed encroachment upon the sovereignty of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Libyan people, a shameless brigandism to stifle by force of arms the newly independent countries advancing along the road of independence against imperialism and a challenge to world peace.

After committing such robber-like acts of harassing of world peace from the beginning of the year, the U.S. imperialists are trying to justify their crime, claiming that they launched missiles because the Libyan planes "approached" their warship in an "offensive flying formation."

An atmosphere of international detente is now being gradually created by the struggle of the peace-loving people all over the world, but, the U.S. imperialists, going against this, continue along the road of violating the chajusong of peoples and disturbing peace, clinging to the policy of strength.

On Korean peninsula, too, the U.S. imperialists are, in actuality, getting more frenzied in pursuing the policy of aggression and war, constantly aggravating the situation, though they are crying as if they are interested in peace and the relaxation of tensions.

This year, too, they plan to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a preliminary nuclear war, against our Republic, defying our sincere peace efforts.

Such situation proves that U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of state terrorism, is the harasser of world peace.

The Libyan Arab people are determinedly standing against the U.S. imperialists' aggression to defend national sovereignty and dignity.

The U.S. imperialists must know that the days have gone never to return when they could willfully oppress and dominate the peoples of small countries by means of military aggression, threat and blackmail.

The United States must immediately stop adventurous acts of aggression and intervention against the Libyan Arab people.

The Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, firmly stand on the side of the Libyan Arab people and will do their utmost in extending full support and encouragement to their just cause against the U.S. imperialists.

**KCNA Notes Plans To Stage 'Team Spirit'**  
*SK0601050189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0455 GMT 6 Jan 89

["U.S. Imperialists' Criminal Scheme To Stage 'Team Spirit' Joint Military Exercises"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The "Combined Forces Command" of South Korea and the United States reportedly announced on January 5 that they would stage "Team Spirit" joint military exercises as usual this year by mobilizing U.S. forces and South Korean puppet Army over 200,000 strong.

This is an open challenge to the demand for a stop to this war game made by us with a view to relaxing tension on the Korean peninsula, smoothly holding expected multi-channel dialogues between the North and the South and substantially improving the North-South relations and a criminal act throwing a wet blanket on the desire of the entire people in the North and the South for reunification.

The U.S. imperialists' announcement of their criminal scheme to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises self-exposes that "detente" and "peace" cried for by them so often is a false advertisement and that they are the first enemy of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The Korean people will never tolerate the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres, a preliminary war and a test nuclear war aimed at northward invasion and no peace is thinkable in a powder-reeking atmosphere.

The U.S. imperialists must not resort to the criminal acts going against the new trend of detente but give up the idea of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which throw a dark shadow on dialogue between the North and the South.

**Paper Urges Withdrawal of U.S. Forces**  
*SK0601101189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1000 GMT 6 Jan 89

["Peace in Korea Cannot Be Achieved With U.S. Forces Left in South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article headlined "Peace in Korea Cannot Be Achieved With the U.S. Forces Left in South Korea", which reads in part:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught in his new year address:

"The U.S. must not pursue its 'two Koreas' policy as ever but look squarely at the actual situation in Korea in which the tendency towards national reunification has become the irresistible trend, alter its Korea policy in conformity to the trend and, as a manifestation of its readiness to do so, accept, above all else and as soon as possible, the proposal of the tripartite talks we have made."

It is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to achieve peace in Korea and her reunification and it is an urgent demand of the times heading for peace and independence.

For peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea, first of all.

The U.S. troops occupying South Korea serve as a shock brigade to execute the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy towards Korea and Asia. They intend to deploy more U.S. forces in South Korea and thus strengthen their military presence in South Korea and ignite a war of aggression against our Republic.

The U.S. forces occupying South Korea never cease criminal provocations against our Republic and engage in frantic military rampage including war games resembling an actual war such as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises. The situation in our country has been brought to the extreme pitch of strain and peace is gravely jeopardized owing to their reckless military adventures.

They are the constant source of tension and danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces carrying the seed of war are entrenched in South Korea, our country cannot be tranquil any time and peace on the Korean peninsula cannot be expected.

If the United States truly want the relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula, it should show a good faith by withdrawing troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The U.S. forces' withdrawal from South Korea is an essential prerequisite to the guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula which is directly linked with world peace.

The United States should change its Korea policy in conformity with the requirement and trend of the times, respond to our proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date.

**South Workers Demonstrate at U.S. Embassy**  
*SK0601043089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0420 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—More than 30 workers of the South Korean branch of a U.S. semiconductor company staged a sit-down in front of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on January 3, according to a report.

They raised a five point demand including the company side's response to a proposed negotiation with the trade union and a public apology of the American director who mobilized roughnecks in a group assault on workers.

They distributed to citizens copies of a literature clarifying their stand.

**Daily Supports Kim Il-song Proposal**  
*SK0501141089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2116 GMT 3 Jan 89

[NODONG SINMUN 4 January editorial: "A Programmatic Guideline To Guarantee Peace in the Country and Hasten Its Peaceful Reunification"]

[Text] In his new year address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song summed up the fact that last year, all people in the North and the South had turned the basic tenor of the development of our country's situation toward the direction of national reunification and put forth the most reasonable policy and tasks to achieve substantial progress in ensuring peace in the country and in expediting peaceful reunification in the new year.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year we should actively facilitate the phase of the present situation, which is favorably developing toward national reunification, and thus make substantial progress without fail in ensuring peace in the country and in expediting peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that, before anything else, the North and the South should make a breakthrough for mutual trust and unity as early as possible by taking effective measures to remove the state of political and military confrontation. He then stated that since we had already proposed to the South side a concrete overture concerning the removal of political and military confrontation, the South Korean authorities should, at least, clearly express their attitude of not staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise this year if they are ready to bring about a turn in their policy in response to our efforts.

Saying that we should reach a national agreement on the way to solve the problem of national reunification this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song professed that our proposal for reunification through the confederal system, by embodying the three-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity can lay a foundation for a national agreement. He respectfully proposed that to earnestly discuss this matter, a North-South political consultative meeting be held in Pyongyang in the near future, with the participation of leadership-level people who can represent the will of various political parties and groupings and people of all walks of life in the North and the South.

To this end, he has invited the presidents of South Korea's DJP, PPD, RDP, and NRDP, Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, Rev Moon Ik-hwan, and Mr Paek Ki-wan to Pyongyang.

Attaching great importance to North-South highest-level talks, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that we will continue to make persistent efforts to create conditions and an atmosphere for its realization. Also, he set it as an urgent task facing our nation to fight against the maneuvers to concoct two Koreas.

The new policy and tasks, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared for national reunification in his new year address, are making all people in the North and the South, who greet the new year, buoyant with hope for and faith in the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and are arousing unanimous sympathy and support at home and abroad.

The policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address is a just and realistic one that most correctly reflects our country's developing situation, in which putting an end to national division and accomplishing national reunification have been turned into the tenor of the times in the North and the South.

As has been known, our party and the government of the Republic put forth the proposal for a North-South joint conference early last year to make the year 1988 a significant year to effect a new turn toward national reunification by realizing national reconciliation and unity. In the wake of this, they set forth many reasonable

negotiation proposals and peace initiatives—such as the proposal for a joint North-South parliamentary conference, the proposal for tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea, the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks, the proposal for sports talks, and the proposal for student talks—and devoted sincerity and efforts to their realization.

In step with our sincere efforts for peace and reunification, the South Korean people also upheld the anti-U.S. slogan for independent reunification and continued a proud struggle for national reunification throughout the year.

The South Korean youths and students rejected the authorities' suppression and bravely struggled to realize 10 June and 15 August North-South student talks and a grand cross-country march, upholding such slogans as "Yankees, go home," "North and South, toward reunification," and "Let us meet at Panmunjom, you from Mt Paektu and we from Mt Halla." This struggle fully showed how much the South Korean youths, students, and people aspire for national reunification.

Workers, peasants, intellectuals, religious figures, and people of other walks of life turned out for a masses-oriented movement for reunification, demanding freedom of debate over reunification and contact and dialogue with brothers in the northern half of the republic.

As has been clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the struggle for national reunification has been changed into a movement of the majority, not that of the minority, and has been expanded into a masses-oriented movement including all walks of life, not one confined to some walks of life in South Korea at present. Also, the struggle for national reunification is not confined to a mere debate over reunification, but is developing into a struggle to realize reunification through the confederal system on the basis of the three-point principle of national reunification. This shows that the reunification movement has entered a new stage of development in South Korea and that an important change is taking place in the South Korean situation.

There is no doubt that if there had been no obstructive maneuvers by the splittists at home and abroad last year, the nationwide movement for reunification, which swept the whole of South Korea, would have been turned into a grand nationwide march for reunification and national salvation in league with the efforts for reunification of the people in the northern half of the Republic, and a new epochal phase would have opened on the road toward reunification.

Even though the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch are seeking two Koreas, the general situation is advancing toward reunification. This is a steady current of the nation which cannot be stopped or reversed.

This trend of the times urgently demands that substantial measures to guarantee peace in our country and expedite peaceful reunification be taken.

The policy of national reunification that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song declared anew is a realistic nation-saving measure, which correctly raises the (acute) problems in making substantial progress toward solving the problem of peace in the country and its reunification and which most correctly indicates ways to resolve them.

Removing the state of North-South political and military confrontation is a task that should be primarily discharged to develop North-South relations and realize national reunification. North-South political and military confrontation is a basic factor that causes mutual misunderstanding and distrust. Therefore, an atmosphere of reconciliation and trust cannot be created without removing acute confrontation.

The state of confrontation should be removed also to realize scheduled North-South dialogue in various areas and to successfully solve problems concerning national reunification through creditable dialogue.

Removing the state of North-South confrontation also conforms to the worldwide trend of détente.

The North and the South should abandon the idea of the past of confrontation and refrain themselves from irritating the other side and straining the situation. Also, they should work to get rid of factors that may breed distrust and give rise to conflicts.

Out of this desire, we set forth four principles of guaranteeing peace and a comprehensive peace proposal last year and proposed once again high-level North-South political and military talks and tripartite talks to realize them.

The South side should express its willingness to change its policy in response to our sincere efforts by at least expressing an opinion against waging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which has laid obstacles to the improvement of North-South relations. This is the minimum demand of history and the people and a very just demand.

In addition, the problem of reaching a nationwide agreement on the way to realize national reunification should be solved this year.

At present, the South Korean persons in authority regard national reunification as a question of establishing a single system on a national scale and consider national reunification to be an issue of the distant future, while absolutizing differences in ideas and systems and setting up various complex stages in realizing reunification. This is far from realistic and is a criminal act of not desiring reunification and turning away from national aspirations for reunification.

We have the three-point principle of national reunification, which the North and the South agreed upon and declared and the world recognized. Also, there is the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] which we earlier proposed as the most realistic and reasonable path toward national reunification, which embodies the principle.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is the best way to most quickly solve the problem of reunification in our country's concrete reality, in which the North and the South have different ideas and systems from each other, and becomes a basis of nationwide agreement on the way to achieve reunification.

Convening a political consultative meeting of North-South leadership-level people, as proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a theater of national dialogue, where the nation's intentions can be collected most easily under the present condition, and a reasonable way to reach a national agreement toward reunification. If a political consultative meeting is convened, multilateral talks, as well as bilateral dialogue, can be exchanged between North-South leadership-level people within its framework.

The proposal for a North-South political consultative meeting to reach a national agreement on the way to achieve reunification and the invitation to the presidents of the South Korean parties and figures reflect the lofty patriotic intention of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who makes all possible efforts to give our people a reunified fatherland.

Indeed, the new policy of national reunification, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid down in his new year address, is a programmatic guideline to effect a breakthrough for trust and unity between the North and the South and substantially solve the problem of reunification.

The struggle against the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to concoct two Koreas is a pressing task presently facing our nation.

The plot for two Koreas—a product of international conspiracy and collusion among the United States, Japan, and South Korea—is a criminal maneuver to continue to exploit the land of South Korea as an aggressive military base and a breakwater against communism.

The splittists at home and abroad are desperately running amok to forever divide one Korea into two Koreas, talking about simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations, cross-recognition, and northward policy. Should the maneuvers to concoct two Koreas be tolerated, the division of our country with a long history will be perpetuated; South Korea will not be able to be

extricated from the dual domination of the United States and Japan; and the Korean peninsula will be inevitably reduced to a prey of the confrontational policy of foreign forces.

No one, if he is a Korean, can tolerate the act of having the country forever divided into two Koreas and the nation toyed by foreign forces.

As noted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the confrontation in connection with the question of national reunification is neither a showdown between the two regions—North and South—nor one concerning ideology and system, but is a confrontation between the lines of reunification and division, between those of peace and war, and between those of patriotism and treachery.

All political forces in the North and the South, which love the country and the nation and treasure national reunification, should turn out for a nationwide struggle to check and smash the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to concoct two Koreas in firm unity under the national ideology of peace, reunification, and patriotism.

At present, the splittists at home and abroad are perpetuating all types of despicable maneuvers to concoct two Koreas, but it is not the splittist forces but the popular masses, the main force of reunification, that are leading the development of the situation in our country.

When all people in the North and the South turn out for the struggle for national reunification, the criminal moves of the splittists will not escape frustration, and the dawn of reunification will break in the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists should not continue to pursue their two Koreas policy against the tenor of the times but should look straight at the reality of Korea, where the trends of national reunification have become an irresistible tendency; should alter their Korea policy in conformity with the trends; and as an expression of their readiness to do so, should above all respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

The South Korean persons in authority should not seek confrontation and division among fellow countrymen, while challenging the nation's desire for peace and reunification, but should return to the road of peace and reunification and now affirmatively accede to our just demand for removing the state of North-South political and military confrontation and our proposal for a North-South political consultative meeting.

All party members and workers should effect great upsurges once again in all fields of socialist construction to make this year, the last year of the eighties, shine as a historically victorious year and accelerate their dynamic march to expedite national reunification in firm unity

around the party Central Committee, upholding the militant tasks assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his new year address.

All Korean compatriots in the North and the South should make this year shine through a sacred struggle against the United States and for national salvation and reunification, anticipating the future of national reunification with conviction.

**XINHUA Cited on Kim Il-song Proposal**  
*SK0601042989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0417 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in a commentary Monday said that President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a new proposal on the question of Korea's reunification in his new year address and appreciated it as one reflecting the common desire of the entire Korean people.

Noting that the artificial division and acute political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula for more than 40 years have imposed enormous sufferings on the Korean people, it said that they want an early reunification of the country.

It recalled that President Kim Il-song said last year that, for the reunification of the country, a unified state should be formed by means of federating the two autonomous governments, leaving the two systems as they are, on the principle of coexistence whereby neither side would conquer the other or neither side would overwhelm the other.

If the North and South hold a sincere negotiation, sitting down at one place for the reunification of the country, it will be approved by the entire Korean people and the world people and the reunification of Korea be hastened, XINHUA said.

**Delegations Depart for France, Ethiopia**  
*SK0501104789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT*  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—A DPRK delegation headed by Choe Su-hyon, vice-minister of foreign affairs, to attend the international conference on the prohibition of chemical weapons scheduled in France and a delegation of the Korean Journalists Union led by Choe Kwan-hong, first vice-chairman of the central committee of the union, to attend a meeting of the presidium of the international organization of journalists slated in Ethiopia left here today by air.

**Foreign Countries Support Peace Proposals**

SK0501152789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—The committee in solidarity with the Korean people in New York, said in its recent statement that the comprehensive peace overture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea constituted a basis for making a substantial progress in the struggle for peace and reunification of Korea.

The U.S. people who are promoting friendship with the Korean people and aspiring after disarmament and peace, support the DPRK's peace proposals and demand that the government of the United States respond to these proposals with good favour and parties in authority have a sincere dialogue, said the statement.

The committee calls on all the peaceloving people of the United States to strongly demand that the government accede to these important proposals for world peace, it noted.

The Jordanian peace and solidarity committee in its recent statement stressed that the peace overture advanced by the DPRK this time is very important principled proposals for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want the reunification of Korea, they must accept these new peace proposals and, in particular, the United States must withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the South Korean authorities come out to talks as soon as possible, the statement said.

Expressing firm support and solidarity for the four principles for the guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula and package of peace proposals it called upon the world progressive forces to strive for an early realization of these proposals.

**Paek Se-yun Named Commission Chairman**

SK0601044589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0440 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea promulgated a decree of the Central People's Committee appointing the chairman of a commission of the Administration Council.

The Central People's Committee of the DPRK appointed Paek Se-yun chairman of the Electronic and Automation Industry Commission of the Administration Council in a decree dated January 5.

**Commentator Says No Begins Year With Offensive**

SK0601051689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0509 GMT 6 Jan 89

[“Fascist Sword-Brandishing From the Beginning of the Year”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group Wednesday let loose over 300 police of two companies in a surprise raid on students of Myongji University who were staging a sit-in in the president's room after occupying it to push their just demand and arrested 29 students including the chairman of the general student council.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says:

The bloody bayonet-wielding by the No Tae-u military fascist clique from the beginning of the year tells that they cast off the mask of “democracy” and went over to an all-out suppressive offensive against the patriotic students and people.

The traitor No Tae-u, notes the news analyst, issued a “special directive” at an “enlarged party-government meeting” at the end of last year, threatening that he “will not leave alone labour-management disputes and collective demonstrations” with a spate of outcries for “establishment of the legal order,” “defence of the liberal democratic system.” At the break of the new year's day he openly revealed his repressive scheme by declaring that he “will strictly deal with” the righteous struggle of the patriotic democratic forces for independence, democracy and reunification.

The No Tae-u group is thus wielding the blood-stained sword from the outset of the year, reversing his “commitments to democratisation” which it had loudly advertised. This is its last-ditch efforts to maintain and prolong the colonial military fascist ruling system which is shaking to its very foundation in face of the people's anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle.

**Numerous Labor Disputes Reported in South**

SK0501151389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—Labour disputes in South Korea numbered over 1,870 last year, according to a report.

This figure means an increase of over 6 times above 1986.

Almost all the enterprises in different parts were the scene of the struggle of workers for life. In particular, the struggle of manufacturing and transport workers was fiercest.

The South Korean workers, aware that unless the treacherous and anti-popular No Tae-u "regime" is overthrown, they cannot get free of the miserable destiny today, fought all the year round in demand of a guarantee of the rights to existence and democratisation, leaving the puppet clique bewildered and perplexed.

**Trade Union Members Strike in Kwangju**  
*SK0601103189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1024 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—Trade union members of a company in Kwangju were on a sit-down strike for five months as of January 3 in protest against the unilateral closure of the factory by the employer to bar the struggle of workers, according to a report.

They started the sit-down in August last year in demand of the withdrawal of the tricky closure of the factory by the employer. In December they thronged to the Kwangju local office of the puppet labour office and the puppet Kwangju district prosecutor's office and staged a protest against the outrages of the puppet clique patronizing the criminal act of the employer.

Infuriated at the failure of the puppet authorities to take any measure in the new year either, they are keeping their struggle, resolved to push through their demand by fighting to the end.

**National Film Committee Formed in South**  
*SK0601102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1022 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—More than 100 South Korean moviemakers including scenarists and directors met in Seoul on December 17 last year and formed a national film committee, according to a report.

In its inaugural declaration they said that "the national film movement will reflect the desire of the entire people for independence, democracy and reunification."

Denouncing the reactionary film system in South Korea, they declared that all the moviemakers affiliated with the organisation would fight with united efforts to "build a national film with the people as the subject and desirous of reunification," not yielding to the appeasement, deception and pressure by the puppet clique.

**Kim Il-song Receives Greetings From Chongnyon**  
*SK0501042289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT*  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received messages of greetings on the new year 1989 from the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committees of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Central Standing Council

of the Association of Korean Social Scientists in Japan, the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the Standing Council of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Federation in Japan, the Standing Committee of the Headquarters of the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students studying at Japanese schools and other organisations and enterprises of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the Central Institute of Chongnyon, the Kumsangsan Opera Troupe, the CHOSON SINBO, the KOREAN NEWS SERVICE, the pictorial "Korea", the Haku Sobang Publishing House, the Kuwol Sobang Publishing House, the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., the Korean Industrial Company, Ltd., the Korean Special Products Sales Company, Ltd., the Permanent Board of Directors of the Kumsang Insurance Company, Ltd., the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation and other companies, and local headquarters, branches and chapters of Chongnyon, Korean schools in Japan at all levels including Choson University and compatriots of different strata.

The messages say that last year, the significant year in which the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic fell, the people in the homeland under the wise leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song achieved phenomenal successes by effecting a great upsurge and innovations in all fields of the revolution and construction and grandly celebrated the holiday of September as a great international political festival, demonstrating to the whole world the invincible might and dignity of chuche Korea where the entire people are united in one mind around respected Marshal Kim Il-song.

The messages note that the hearts of hundreds of millions of people in the world are overflowing with boundless reverence for the respected leader who founded the immortal chuche idea and has successfully applied it to perform great feats never known in human history. They stress the boundless national pride and honor of Koreans in Japan who have the great leader in the person of respected Marshal Kim Il-song.

They sincerely wish Marshal Kim Il-song good health and long life.

**Academy of Science Delegation Visits PRC**  
*SK0601045089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0437 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The Academy of Social Science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented the translated edition of "True Records of the Yi Dynasty," a national treasure of Korea, to the Chinese Yanbian Academy of Social Science and Yanbian University.

Presentation ceremonies were held at the Yanbian Baishan Hotel and the meeting hall of Yanbian University on December 27 and 28 last year.

There the head of a delegation of the DPRK Academy of Social Science which was visiting Yanbian, China, to present the books made speeches for the occasions which were followed by speeches in reply.

The president of the Chinese Yanbian Academy of Social Science and the president of Yanbian University in their reply speeches expressed deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for having taken care that the translated edition of "True Records of the Yi Dynasty," a national treasure of Korea, was presented to the academy and university and manifested their resolution to deeply study Korean history, saying that the precious books are gifts to be handed down through generations and preserved forever.

#### **Vietnamese Trade Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang**

SK0601104989 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*

1029 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—A Vietnamese Government trade delegation led by Le Kim Lang, vice-minister of external economic relations, arrived in Pyongyang Friday.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Song Hui-chol and Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Nguyen Van Trong.

#### **Meeting Marks Cuban Police Founding Anniversary**

SK0501043889 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 0425 GMT

5 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the National Revolutionary Police of Cuba was held at the political university of the Ministry of Public Security on January 4.

Invited to the meeting were Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega and his embassy officials.

Attending there were Vice-Minister of Public Security Yi Sang-pyok, other officials concerned and teachers and students of the university.

Speeches were exchanged there.

#### **Cuban Envoy Hosts Anniversary Reception**

SK0601045589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*

0442 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—Cuban Ambassador to Korea Juan Jose Leon Vega gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of January 5 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the victory of Cuban revolution.

Invited to the reception were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Ho Tam, who are members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army Choe Kwang, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Chong Chun-ki, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kang Hui-won, who are alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; leading officials of ministries of the Administration Council, central organs and working people's organisations and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Diplomatic envoys here were present on invitation.

Ambassador Juan Jose Leon Vega made a speech at the reception.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have been satisfactorily developing still further today in the common interests of our peoples and getting consolidated day by day in the anti-imperialist struggle following the historical visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, our supreme commander, and his stirring meeting with the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

We highly estimate the efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a fair solution of the question of the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We consider the four principles for the guarantee of peace and a package of peace proposals put forward by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on November 7, 1988 to be an important step to ensure peace and ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

He, in the name of the Communist Party, the government and the people of Cuba, expressed full support to the Workers' Party, the government and the people of Korea in their just struggle to get the U.S. forces and

nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea immediately and completely and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He earnestly wished the Korean Government and people great successes in the fulfilment of the decisions of the 6th party congress and in economic construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok spoke next.

The course covered by the Cuban people over the past 30 years since the victory of revolution has been a course replete with victory in the heroic struggle to smash all the manoeuvres of imperialists and defend the socialist system they won at the cost of blood. No aggression and blockade on the part of the U.S. imperialists could break the indomitable will of the Cuban people who are advancing along the road to socialism, firmly convinced of the justness of their cause.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes registered by the fraternal Cuban people in the revolution and construction and firmly believe that they will win a new victory in their endeavours to successfully fulfil the Third Five-Year Plan set forth at the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba and increase defence capabilities of the country.

Referring to the friendly relations between Korea and Cuba, he said that the staunch socialist stand and revolutionary principle maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the Cuban people Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, are the basic factor uniting the two peoples into one and leading revolution and construction along a straight road of victory.

Declaring that the revolutionary obligation and class solidarity between the two peoples at present are displayed on the highest level, he said: We are satisfied with this and will make all efforts to further develop the relations of traditional friendship according to the milestone set up by the leaders of the two countries.

**Nicaraguan Assembly Chairman Supports Proposals**  
*SK0501042889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT*  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—Carlos Nunez Tellez, chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua, expressed support and solidarity for the proposals made by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

and their efforts to achieve the reunification of the country and turn the Korean peninsula into a peace zone free from all types of nuclear weapons and domination by outside forces.

In his solidarity message to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, he said that the idea and spirit of the joint meeting would greatly contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of understanding and trust between the two sides and acceleration of the process of reunification and peace, the cherished desire of the entire Korean people.

A dialogue is urgently needed not only between Pyongyang and Seoul, but also among all the countries which are responsible for the disputes, particularly a dialogue with the United States which is obstructing peace in the Asian region and world security and has become the chief cause of tension by keeping its troops in South Korea.

**Yang Hyong-sop Greets Pakistan Senate Chairman**  
*SK0501042489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT*  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Wasir Ahmad Sajjad upon his election as chairman of the Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the Pakistan National Assembly will grow stronger and develop in the future as desired by the two peoples, the message wished him new success in his responsible work.

**Kim Il-song Receives Bangladesh Envoy**  
*SK0601103789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1027 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received Kazi Zafar Ahmed, deputy prime minister and minister of information of Bangladesh, who is a special envoy of President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Hussain Muhammad Ershad, and his party on January 6.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu. Ahmed Khaliq Karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bangladesh Embassy in Pyongyang, was present.

The special envoy conveyed to President Kim Il-song a personal letter from President Hussain Muhammad Ershad.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

**Kim Il-song Sends Gift to Seychellois President**  
*SK0501043489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT  
5 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a gift to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles.

The documentary film "Visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Seychelles" sent by President Kim Il-song was conveyed to the president by Korean ambassador to that country Chong Nam-ho on December 27.

The ambassador forwarded regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to President France Albert Rene.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He wished them good health and long life and sincerely wished them greater successes in their future noble work.

He expressed full support to the four principles for the guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula and a package of peace proposals put forward by the DPRK.

**WPK Greets FRG Communist Congress**  
*SK0501102489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT  
5 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent today a message of greetings to the 9th Congress of the German Communist Party.

Noting that during the period under review the party has energetically striven for improving the working and living conditions of the working people, defending the democratic rights of the popular masses, converting West Germany into a nuclear-free zone and realising disarmament, the message says:

We are rejoiced over all the achievements made by your party and express full support and firm solidarity for the just cause of your party.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the German Communist Party big success in the work of the congress.

**SKNDF Issues New Year's Letter to People**  
*SK0601043189 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0422 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) issued "New Year's Letter to the Entire People," on January 1, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

The letter says:

1988 was a year of a fierce struggle when confrontation and sharp clashes between the colonial fascist forces and the patriotic democratic forces surrounding the change of "power" and single-hosting of Olympic games developed to new dimensions and expanded continuously. The "popular movement for reunification last year made a new uphill growth and the anti-U.S. struggle for independence expanded into a broader popular struggle."

Referring to fighting tasks facing the South Korean people this year, the letter says: It is the basic goal of our movement for national salvation this year to accelerate the anti-fascist struggle for democracy to overthrow the No Tae-u "military government" and the struggle to smash the "two Koreas" plot and develop them into an anti-U.S. struggle to get U.S. forces withdrawn.

Appealing to all the fellow countrymen who love the country and the nation to undauntedly turn out in the struggle to smash the plot of the No Tae-u group to create "two Koreas" and hew the path of reunification through alliance with communism, acquiring a correct knowledge of the North, the letter goes on: The anti-U.S. struggle is the general target of the nation-saving movement.

The U.S. colonial rule is the root cause and the main hotbed of all vices in this land.

All the patriotic forces should rise up as one man in the anti-U.S. struggle to expel the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from this land, repulse U.S. pressure to open the market and liquidate the relationship of colonial domination and bring the chief culprits of Kwangju massacre to justice.

For a successful fulfilment of the enormous tasks facing the popular movement this year, all the organisations of the national salvation movement and hardcore elements should awaken the people by their activities, lay an ideological bedrock of the nation-saving movement with

the chuche idea, unite the masses by organisation and develop the popular movement to a party level by founding a progressive political party, the letter stresses.

### South Korea

**Ministry Denies Report on 'Team Spirit' Decrease**  
SK0601024589 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0200 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense, in connection with the recent news report on the "Team Spirit" exercise, today made it clear that the stories about the reduction of the "Team Spirit" exercise or its cessation are absolutely groundless. It stated that the question of reducing the "Team Spirit" exercise or ceasing it had never been discussed.

A Defense Ministry official, noting that the "Team Spirit" exercise is an annual defense drill which has been conducted by the ROK-U.S. combined forces and that North Korea, too, has continued to stage a coastal exercise with the Soviet Union for 3 consecutive years, stated that the question of continuing this exercise or ceasing it cannot be decided in accordance with North-South political talks, because it has to do with the basic mission and function of the Army.

### YONHAP on Denial

SK0601130289 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1025 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—The government denied on Friday as groundless a recent published report that South Korea would scale down the annual Korea-U.S. joint military exercise in connection with an effort to promote inter-Korean dialogue.

"The report is completely groundless," said Yi Hung-sik, spokesman of the Defence Ministry, in a statement, adding, "the Team Spirit exercise is an annual defence training and North Korea itself has conducted joint military exercises with the Soviet Union for the last three years."

"The Team Spirit exercise, which is rather a matter concerning basic duty and function of the armed forces, can be neither withheld nor scaled down in connection with the political dialogue between the South and the North," Yi said.

Reports published here Thursday, meanwhile, quoted an informed government source as saying that the South Korean Government was considering reducing the size of the Team Spirit exercise as a symbolic gesture for South-North reconciliation.

**North Joint-Ventures With U.S.-Based Koreans**  
SK0601131089 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1256 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—North Korea has agreed to set up three private business firms, including a commercial bank and a trading company, in joint ventures with some U.S.-based Korean businessmen, a vernacular paper published here said Friday.

The HANGUK ILBO said in its Saturday edition published Friday that North Korean authorities and representatives of Korean residents in the United States agreed last Nov. 15 to invest 5 million U.S. dollars each to set up a joint-venture commercial bank to be named "Koryo (Korea) Commercial Bank."

The paper made the reports quoting Yi Kwang-tok, president of the Los Angeles-based "Koryo Cultural Center," who it said had recently visited Pyongyang.

Yi was quoted as having said, "a Korean banking expert living in the United States arrived in Pyongyang last Wednesday to discuss details concerning the opening of the commercial bank."

Yi also said the other two joint-venture companies—"Kumkangsan (Mt. Diamond) International Trade Development Co.," and "Kumkangsan Sightseeing Co."—have already started its operations.

The paper quoted Yi as saying that a U.S.-based Korean architect would visit Pyongyang this month in connection with North Korea's plan to construct tourist hotels in Wonsan, Kaesong and Mt. Kumkang.

Yi also reportedly said that his cultural center was arranging a visit by Kim U-chung, president of the Daewoo group, to Pyongyang. He expected that Kim would be visiting North Korea probably within this month.

Yi said, "as far as I know, North Korea wants Kim to participate in the projects concerning the development of Mt. Kumkang and the interior works of the 'Yangdogak' Hotel which is now under construction."

Pyongyang, he reportedly said, wants to promote the inter-Korean trade through the good offices of the Kumkangsan International Trade Development Co. and the "Koryo Cultural Center."

**Hyundai Chairman on Visits to USSR, North**  
SK0601053989 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0527 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of South Korea's leading Hyundai business group, said Friday he will visit Pyongyang late this month, separate from his scheduled trip to the Soviet Union starting this weekend.

"I will visit North Korea late this month, shortly after following all procedures set forth by the government," Chong said. "A visa authorizing the visit will be delivered to me through the North Korean Embassy in Beijing."

His remarks came during a news conference at Kimpo Airport before his departure on his Moscow-bound trip.

Chong postponed disclosure of the North Korean who invited him to visit the North and the purpose of the trip until he departs for Pyongyang. Earlier reports, however, said Chong has been invited by former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam.

Chong's visit would mark the first South Korean businessman to openly visit the North since the Korean War ended in 1953.

The 73-year-old industrialist is scheduled to arrive in Moscow Saturday after an overnight stopover in Tokyo.

Chong said he will meet with senior Soviet officials in Moscow and Leningrad to discuss Korea's participation in the Siberian development projects.

A detailed agenda for the discussions reportedly includes development of oil, gas, coal, and forest resources, as well as harbor construction.

He denied, however, any possibility of meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, saying he has no responsibility to convey a government message to the Soviet Union.

Chong was formally invited by V.L. Malkevich, chairman of the U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who visited Seoul in mid-December.

Among those accompanying Chong on his trip to the Soviet Union are Yi Myong-pak, president of Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co., and four other Hyundai executives. They are to visit Siberia after Jan. 13, once Chong has returned to Seoul.

Hyundai is one of the largest business conglomerates in Korea, with production lines ranging from textiles to shipbuilding. Total turnover of its 27 affiliated firms was tallied at 21 billion U.S. dollars in 1987.

**Foreign Minister Leaves for Paris Conference**  
SK0601020889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] Choe Ho-chung, minister of foreign affairs, left yesterday for Paris to attend the international conference on chemical weapons.

During the five-day meeting to be attended by representatives from 164 countries, Minister Choe will make a keynote speech calling for arms reductions in the chemical warfare area.

The meeting was proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his address before the U.N. General Assembly last year against the backdrop of growing international public opinion in support of reductions in chemical weapons.

**Government Working on Reunification Formula**  
SK0601015989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] The government is working on a unification formula based on the concept of federation, in which two systems exist under an umbrella.

Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said the government work is a part of its effort to help lay the groundwork for inter-Korea dialogue on reunification.

"Seoul recognizes there are two different systems on both sides of the border, and there is a need for a unification formula like 'federation of two systems' as an organic body to realize a unified nation in the run-up to full reunification," said Minister Yi in a hurriedly called press meet yesterday morning.

But he denied some press reports that the government is considering adopting the so-called "state federation" formula, dismissing it as "unrealistic and terrible."

This is the first time the top unification policymaker has officially mentioned the sensitive issue. There have been a flurry of press reports on the government's new unification policy.

"The board plans to hold public hearings on the matter, attended by officials from the four political parties, during this and next month, and draw up a final formula at the end of next month," he said.

Under the conceived "federation of two systems" formula, there is a need for the creation of an inter-Korean body to handle such matters as economic exchanges and arms reductions, he said. But he did not elaborate.

Explaining about the new formula, the professor-turned-minister said the government's unification policy should meet three prerequisites: feasibility, practicability, and national consensus.

"Anything short of the three conditions will not be considered as the government's unification idea," he said.

He said Seoul and Pyongyang are now entering into a phase where both sides can talk about unification at the negotiating table.

Minister Yi also said the government's new unification formula, expected to be announced by President No Tae-u on the first year anniversary of his inauguration on Feb. 25, is not a "fixed" one.

"We can modify it in the process of our negotiations with the North."

North Korea has persistently called for what it defines as the "democratic confederal republic of Korea" formula on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and national unity.

#### **Spokesman Explains Proposal**

SK0601055589 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0547 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—South Korea hopes that reunification with North Korea will resemble the British Commonwealth, a government spokesman said Friday.

"What we mean is a little bit tighter ties than the British Commonwealth," Choe Pyong-po, spokesman for the National Unification Board, said when asked to explain what Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku had called a "union of systems."

Yi, denying press reports that a new reunification formula to be announced in February will call for a "confederation" of South and North Korea, told reporters Thursday, "It would be neither a federation nor a confederation but a union of systems if it should be called so."

"We ruled out confederation due to the terminology's implication of perpetuating the national division. We don't recognize two states on the Korean peninsula in symbolic terms," he said.

Yi said the new formula puts more emphasis on political resolution than on fixed legal concepts.

Yi also indicated a possibility of establishing an inter-Korean political consultative body like the now-defunct South-North coordinating committee which was set up in the early 1970s.

"We need an inter-Korean consultative body to form an organic relationship between the South and the North as a national community," Yi said.

Since the early 1960s, North Korea has repeatedly called for a reunified Korean nation to take the form of "a confederal republic."

South and North Korea have remained bitter rivals since the 1950-53 fratricidal Korean War.

#### **DJP Chairman Dismisses Reunification Reports**

SK0601020589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Reports on S-N Unity"]

[Text] Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling DJP, complained yesterday about wide variety of news reports on the government's unification policy which he said are not true.

"The government has not yet finished unification policy guidelines as reported by some news media and such unfounded stories are not conducive to south-north relations," said Pak.

He said that such incorrect reports concerning national unification policy seemed to stem from opinions expressed by fellows at three or four think-tanks.

#### **North Proposal for Leaders Meeting Criticized**

SK0501012289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Jan 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Unpractical Bid"]

[Text] Again dismaying us is North Korean head Kim Il-song's unpractical and insincere proposal of a political parley between South and North Korea. He invited to Pyongyang not only President No Tae-u in his capacity as governing Democratic Justice Party leader but also the heads of three major opposition parties as well as Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan and two dissident leaders.

The overture was included in Kim's New Year message, which was aired on the North Korean broadcasting network, according to the Naewoe Press.

Notable is the precondition that the year's Team Spirit Korea-U.S. military exercise, an annual defensive drill, be discontinued.

No doubt, the Pyongyang bid must be a great disappointment to the peace-loving Korean people, wishing in earnest that tension over the Korean peninsula be eased in the New Year. They had just been encouraged by President No's New Year message to the effect that 1989 will hopefully be a decisive year, creating a turning point in the road to the achievement of a peaceful reunification of the divided Koreas.

However, we should be patient and prudent, continuing with our constant bid to seek reconciliation, co-existence and unification with the North, not confrontation, warfare and division.

The latest proposal for a sort of political negotiation reminds us of the all-Korea joint meeting of representatives of political parties and social organizations, which

took place in Pyongyang in April, 1948. The North Korean-hosted conference only enraged political leaders from the South, who nonetheless attended the meeting aimed at instigating political confusion in the South.

Then shortly after the American troops were pulled out of South Korea, the Pyongyang regime in the predawn hours of Sunday, June 25, 1950 triggered the Korean War by invading the South.

On occasions, President No and his predecessor, too, have repeatedly proposed the holding of a South-North summit to discuss all inter-Korea problems.

Notwithstanding, the Pyongyang leader's invitation of President No is just in his capacity as one of South Korea's political party heads. This must be in an attempt to denigrate No's status and authority as head of state and government, not to mention a malicious bid to deny the existence and legitimacy of the republic in the South.

By inviting both President No and opposition leaders simultaneously to the Pyongyang parley, the North Korean ruler who forces the people in the North to follow him, like a divine dictator, is attempting to fan political conflict and social unrest in the South, expecting divergent and conflicting cries from different political groups and segments of society in the South.

As Cardinal Kim has stated recently, Pyongyang appears to be trying to abuse his desire to visit the North for religious purposes to achieve the political aims of the North Korean Communists.

In addition to the parliamentary preliminary talks, which resumed toward the end of last year, Pyongyang has proposed the holding of various inter-Korean meetings, including a high-level political and military parley, a tripartite meeting including the United States, a pan-national meeting and talks on sports.

All these proposals seem to be insincere gestures whose only purpose is propaganda for the North claiming it is keeping pace with the current international trend toward a new detente.

While continuing to attempt to communize the South by force, Pyongyang sticks to its unpractical demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea, making it difficult for inter-Korean dialogue to advance substantially.

To recall, North Korea from time to time has unilaterally broken off dialogue with the South, citing Team Spirit exercise.

There will always be limits to North Korea's opening of its doors internationally as long as its system remains blindly following Kim's absolute despotism, which runs contrary to basic human rights.

However, our efforts to promote conciliation and expand exchanges with the North should continue patiently.

We should differ from those in the North. Our northern policy must be pushed ahead consistently with an eye to helping them open doors step by step by providing economic and other substantial assistance to them.

Needed to this end are our own efforts to attain political development or democratization, and strengthen economic and national power sufficiently to conciliate the North so that there is peaceful coexistence with the South.

**No Assessment Not Linked to North-South Policy**  
*SK0601032089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] The government and the ruling party have no intention whatsoever to link the midterm assessment of President No Tae-u to south-north issues, a highly-placed government party official said yesterday.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, secretary-general of the ruling DJP told Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, that the rumor that the south-north issue may be linked to the proposed midterm assessment of President No Tae-u is quite groundless. The midterm assessment was an election pledge made by No during his presidential election campaign in 1987.

Yi made the points while making a courtesy call on Kim on the occasion of the New year.

"Gone are the days when the government tried to manipulate the south-north issue for partisan purposes," Yi said, making it clear that the government has no intention to link the issue of south-north dialogue to the proposed midterm assessment of President No's performance during his first year as president.

**Experts Doubt Economic Ties With North**  
*SK0601030689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 6

[Report by "CBU"]

[Excerpts] When south and north Korea started talks for trade and economic cooperation in late 1984, few in the south seemed to believe the meeting would be fruitful. Officials from Seoul and Pyongyang held five rounds of talks until late 1985 only to see suspension of the discussions without any results.

The situation facing the divided peninsula has changed from the mid-1980s. The Seoul Olympics last year provided an important momentum for Seoul's approach to China, the Soviet Union and other East European countries for developing economic ties.

South Korea exchanged or will exchange trade offices with six communist countries—China, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria. Seoul is also actively seeking joint ventures with those countries. Officials at the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. see Seoul exploring economic ties with more communist countries in the near future.

Riding this trend, Seoul is making another move for initiating economic relations with north Korea. To that effect, President No Tae-u opened the way for Seoul businessmen's meetings with their north Korean counterparts and trade with Pyongyang in a statement last October. [passage omitted]

With the government's blessings, south Korean business are prepared to open direct trade channel with north Korea as expressed by Ku Cha-kyong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries. In a press meeting Wednesday, Ku said the business circles in Seoul will expand imports from Pyongyang. "Prospects are bright that Seoul can import such north Korean goods as cord-shells, pollack and anthracite in large quantity."

Experts on north Korean affairs, however, doubt Seoul can set up economic ties with Pyongyang in the near future.

Yi Chang-ha, managing editor of the NAEWOE PRESS, which specializes in developments in the north, said, "You should remember a statement issued by the north Korean Trade Commission Dec. 30 last year. The statement said political and military confrontation between the north and south are stumbling blocks to economic exchange and collaboration between them."

Yi also noted the man who invited Hyundai's Chong to visit Pyongyang was not a north Korean top manager but Ho Tam, chairman of the north Korean Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. Members of the committee also include delegates from the nominal political parties and religious organizations in the north.

Kim In-chun, managing director of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, is another not optimistic on the prospects of Seoul-Pyongyang economic dealings. "We should not be hasty in seeking economic relations with north Korea." He was one of south Korean delegates to the economic talks between north and south Korea in 1985. "The north Koreans suspended the economic talks while calling for discontinuance of military maneuver in the south," he added.

Despite the north Korean strategy, many business leaders and scholars in the south believe north Korea will have no options but to open trade with south Korea in years to come at a time when Seoul will ever expand economic relations with Pyongyang's allies, including China and the Soviet Union.

"The north Koreans can hardly reject Seoul's applications for imports of north Korean goods in this era of detente," a business leader said.

**Government Planning Road Network to North**  
SK0601024189 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
6 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] The government is working on a comprehensive plan to construct road networks, that will run directly into North Korea across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) as part of preparations for possible travel on land between the south and the north.

The plan, covering the whole Korean peninsula, will be reflected in the 3rd national physical development plan and features restoration of the roads and railroads destroyed during the Korean War.

The development plan is being studied by the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlement at the request of the Construction Ministry.

No serious problems are expected in restoring damaged routes and railroads to pierce the Demilitarized Zone, ministry officials said, adding that immediate linkage between the south and north will be possible, if both sides agree on it.

The Seoul-Sinuiju, Seoul-Wonsan and Kangnung-Wonsan railways could be rebuilt and the main routes in the northern part could be paved to link them to their extensions in the south, the officials said.

In line with the road improvement, ministry officials said, all national roads north of Yangku, Hwachon, Pochon and Yangyang along the front line will be paved.

The government also plans to propose to Pyongyang that Seoul participate in the restoration and joint operation of electric railways between Cholwon and Naekumgang) in the north.

In addition, the Construction Ministry will put forward to the north a proposal to conduct a feasibility study on the south-north joint development of Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Sorak and other mountainous areas in the eastern part of the peninsula for tourism promotion, the officials said.

**North-South Concert Under Consideration**  
SK0601031389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
6 Jan 89 p 9

[By staff reporter Yi Myong-hwa]

[Text] Chon Pong-cho, president of the Federation of Artistic and Cultural Organization Korea (FACOK), recently made a "timely" visit with a Korean-born composer Yun I-sang in Berlin. His move matches the government's open-door policy toward the north and unification of the divided Korea.

The meeting between the renowned Korean composer Yun I-sang and Chon was to discuss how to realize a "joint-concert by the two Koreas" this year, which Yun had proposed last summer to be held at the Demilitarized Zone dividing the peninsula soon after the Seoul Olympic games, Chon said in an interview with THE KOREA HERALD yesterday.

Chon said that the sole aim of this unprecedented project is to achieve peace on the peninsula through reconciliation of the two Koreas.

When Chon called on Yun early last December in Berlin, his longtime friend, who worked with the "Experiment at Music Group" in 1951, the 150th anniversary concerts of the Bote & Bock Publishing Co. were taking place, in which, to his surprise, Yun's famed works, including "Fanfare and Memorial" and "Oktett," were performed.

The 70-year-old cellist called the two-day concert by the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra an "epoch-making" event in Western music history.

Yun, who belongs to the Hamburg and Berlin academies and received the Kiel Kulturpreis in 1970, has managed to put Korea on the musical map with his four original operas and some 70 chamber, instrumental and vocal compositions, Chon said.

In late March, prior to the south-north music festival to be held sometime between May and September, the 72-year-old Korean composer will come to Seoul after more than 20 years' absence at the invitation of the president of the FACOK.

Chon said more details of the joint concert by musicians from the two Koreas are expected to be worked out then.

In commemoration of Yun's visit to his motherland, concerts entitled "Yun I-sang's Music Festival" will be presented at both the Seoul Arts Center and the Ho-Am Art Hall from March 27 to 30.

The rare fete will include orchestral concerts and chamber music concerts, all programs containing Yun's musical pieces, including "Myongdong."

During those concerts, an exhibition of the composer's music scores and books will be shown under the auspices of the International Artistic Association.

Furthermore, seminars on Yun's music world will be given by the composer during his one-week stay in Seoul, Chon said.

**Publication of North Literature Subject of Debate**  
SK0601032589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
6 Jan 89 p 9

[By staff reporter Pak Song-ho]

[Text] Publications of north Korean literature are sparking hectic debates in the south over which way the readers here should receive the long forbidden or hostile ideas.

The publishing industry has seen a rush of publication of north Korean histories, philosophies, literary works, etc., especially after the government lifted the ban in last July on the works by authors who were forcibly taken or went voluntarily to the north.

The "freed" works have been a long-awaited quencher to intellectual thirst, which has intensified in the southern half of the peninsula since the country was divided after the Korean War (1950-53).

Putting out north Korean literature was seen as something of a shock last year as it broke the last forbidden wall in publishing circles, industry analysts say.

Some analysts confessed that they had been somewhat startled to see no government restrictions on the publication of north Korean works despite the official lifting of the ban.

The publication of taboo works, however, has been criticized as being unfaithful in terms of editing, including additions to and deletions from the original books.

The editors of "The History of Choson Philosophy," published by the Reason and Reality Publishing Co., said in the book that although they did not destroy the whole content of the book, they modified the book in part. But the editors did not give the reason for their editing.

"Abolishment of the ban on north Korean works by the government does not necessarily mean an unbridled publication of recklessly edited books," said an editorial writer with a Seoul-based newspaper.

Some books faithfully introduce the original copy, editing out only north Korean political propaganda. The editors of "A History of Korea," published by the Owl Publishing Co., based on the book with the same title edited in 1977 by the North Korean Institute of Social Sciences, crossed out the directive from north Korean leader Kim Il-song, saying: "Reprint of this message could lead to political encouragement of the north Korean system."

Together with the editing problems, a blind introduction of the banned works, with no academic assessment applied to them, has generated wide concern in the industry.

Although it is necessary to grasp the reality of north Korea in light of its politics, economy, social structure, culture, etc., we cannot resort to north Korea's unilateral propaganda and agitation introduced in the originals, analysts say.

Literary critic Kim Yun-sik warns of the hazard of reading north Korean materials without prior knowledge of Marx and Lenin, upon which most north Korean ideas are based. He added that a thorough understanding of how north Korean ideology has undergone transformation in the process of political execution is also important.

Young readers are liable to ideological vice particularly when they are exposed to north Korean books published since the 1970s, which put emphasis on the "chuche" (self-reliance) thought, analysts warn.

The publication of north Korean materials, however, has been welcomed by some people. Advocates cite the right to know for the public and publishers' responsibility to inform the people of the situation in the north. Some analysts regard the publication of prohibited materials as an important role of the publishers in arranging national reunification.

Industry people say indiscriminate unveiling of north Korean materials coupled with overheated competition among publishers could misguide the general readers, especially in literature, where a full academic approach to the materials has not been applied.

"Illegal printing of north Korean books, for which copyright rule is not clearly established, capitalizing on the boom of publication of leftist ideology, neglects social responsibility," said a newspaper editorial.

**Soviet Gymnastic Coaches To Work in South**  
*SK0501100389 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0943 GMT 5 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—Three Soviet gymnastic coaches are likely to come to South Korea to train Korean gymnasts for the first time, a vernacular newspaper here said Thursday.

The USSR gymnastics federation has recently informed its Korean counterpart by telegram of its readiness to send three Soviet coaches and also asked the Korean side to provide information on obtaining visas. The KUK-MIN ILBO reported.

The telegram follows an agreement reached by the sports ministers of the two countries last November when Korea's sports minister visited Moscow for talks on sports exchanges, the newspaper said.

Since the Seoul Olympics, the Korea gymnastic association has promoted the invitation of three Soviet gymnastic coaches including one for rhythmic gymnastics so

that Korean gymnasts can learn world-class Soviet gymnastic techniques in preparation for the 1990 Beijing Asian Games and the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympics, the paper said.

The coaches, if the visit is realized, are to be paid 3,000 U.S. dollars each for a three-month stint while a one-year contract is being considered for one of the trio, if necessary.

Nelli Kim, a Soviet gymnast of Korean descent who is also an olympic gold medalist, is reportedly on the list of those to be invited.

**Chinese, Korean Banks Open Letters of Credit**  
*SK0601021989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] The Bank of China (BOC) opened a letter of credit (L/C) with the Bank of Seoul Tuesday and the Korea Exchange Bank on Dec. 21.

It is the first time the two countries have opened L/Cs directly. The L/C opened by the BOC Qingdao branch with the Korea Exchange Bank was for 100,000 kgs of silk with polyester totalling \$163,000. The product will be exported by Korea's Samsung Co.—the trading arm of the Samsung conglomerate.

The BOC Dalian branch opened an L/C with the Bank of Seoul for 125,000 bundles of synthetic fiber yarn amounting to \$125,000. The Kolon International Corp. will export the fibers to the China National Textiles Import and Export Corp., banking sources said.

The direct opening of L/Cs between the two countries is expected to facilitate mutual trade, and save time and commission, they said.

China has handled foreign exchange transactions with Korea through branches in third countries as it has not wanted to alienate its traditional ally North Korea.

The BOC signed correspondent accords with the Bank of Seoul and the Korea Exchange Bank last November. Under the agreements, Korean banks can deal in foreign exchange transactions with the BOC headquarters and its 12 branches.

**Government To Send Students to PRC, Hungary**  
*SK0601025489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] The government plans to send 70 university students to China and Hungary for academic training at its expense in February, it was learned yesterday.

Twenty students will visit Hungary, while 50 students will tour China. The China visitors will be divided into two teams.

The Foreign Ministry, Education Ministry and National Unification Board are reportedly taking steps necessary for the student visit program.

According to sources at the Education Ministry, the collegians' visit program is designed to help students better understand the two communist countries by taking a first-hand look at their culture and society, as well as enhance friendly ties with the two nations.

The government has reportedly had consultations with the two governments on the visit program.

The Education Ministry will select the visitors from among students recommended by universities across the nation in January.

The ministry reportedly set a plan to select a dozen activist students to give them an opportunity to observe socialism in action.

Their travel expenses will be borne by the government. At the same time, the government seeks to have the two communist governments share expenses by promoting exchanges of students between them.

The student visitors to Hungary will take a course linking Seoul, Paris, Frankfurt, Vienna and Budapest.

Students will visit China via Hong Kong. They can also use ships plying between Inchon and Qingdao in Shandong Province.

Included in their itinerary are Beijing and Yuanbin region in Manchuria where a large number of Koreans reside, as well as Mt. Paektu from the Chinese side.

The government plans to expand the number of student visitors and countries in the days to come, the sources said.

**Daily Discusses Release of 'Defense White Paper'**  
SK3112054788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
31 Dec 88 p 6

[Editorial: "Defense White Paper"]

[Text] As far as the national defense is concerned, for any country at any time, there are two sides—one that the people should be informed about and the other that should be kept secret.

It is proper and natural to keep secret matters that present and assumed enemies should not know. On the other hand, it is also desirable to inform the people of major aspects of national defense in an effort to garner popular understanding and support of defense policies.

Noteworthy in this context is the latest release of a national defense white paper by the Ministry of National Defense, the first since the inauguration of the nation's Armed Forces.

The document is regarded as a proper attempt to obtain popular understanding of the need for national security in line with the ongoing democratization and open-door policy.

The white paper is particularly expected to raise the people's interests in the nation's defense environment, and it will also be used as important material for studies of defense problems.

Hitherto, people at large have had difficulty getting access to defense data, giving rise to the misunderstanding that defense may be abused for the so-called security of a particular regime, from the viewpoint that the government explanations of the defense situation are hardly trustworthy.

At the same time, due to the lack of reference data available, scholars have had great difficulty in their academic research of defense.

As a result of the previous governments excessive cover-up of defense matters, the military have rather suffered a setback in their efforts to be duly understood by the people so that there could be positive cooperation based on a national consensus on defense needs.

Notable in this connection is Defense minister Yi Sang-hun's statement that the release of the defense white paper is aimed at creating a pan-national consensus on the needs of national defense by correcting the people's perception of the Armed Forces.

In fact, the Korean peninsula is located at the junction of Eastern and Western powers during the cold war era ever since the end of World War II. Besides, South and North Korea have ever confronted with each other for more than four decades following the Korean War in 1950-53. In this situation, the maintenance of national security has been really vital to the nation's survival.

Accordingly, we have used more than 30 percent of the total national budget or 5-6 percent of the gross national product (GNP) on defense spending, probably the highest level except the United States among the Free World nations.

Notwithstanding, details of national defense matters have been kept secret from the people, due to military secrecy.

Scholars have had to rely largely on study reports by foreign institutes in the conduct of studies on national defense, namely with regard to comparison between military power of the two Koreas and the defense environment on the Korean peninsula.

According to the white paper, South Korea's defense capability in terms of conventional arms is rated at 65 percent of that of North Korea, which has been investing 24 percent of its GNP on armament. In 1994 or so the South will be able to catch up with the North in terms of military capabilities, according to the paper.

This may back up the need for a phased withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea.

The white paper also serves as a guide about our defense system as it contains divergent policy reference matters. It covers not only basic defense policy directions, but, going beyond items for public relations, also the outlines of the global military situation and the contribution of defense budget funds to the national economy.

Now our military should not stay away from the people but amply inform them of defense affairs as far as possible except military secret in the truest sense.

**Military Neutrality Sought by Army Officers**  
SK0601032889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT  
6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—Five South Korean Army officers, in a rare move construed as an anti-government activity by military servicemen, issued a statement Friday calling for political neutrality of the Armed Forces.

Capt. Yi Tong-kyun of the 30th Army Infantry Division stationed near Seoul and four other officers also urged what they termed "politically oriented officers" to sincerely repent for their wrongs which brought disgrace upon the military for their meddling in politics.

In the seven-point statement, titled "The Declaration of Honor" released at a Christian organization building in Seoul, the officers called on the military to take measures to ensure firm political neutrality of the Armed Forces.

It marked the first time that a statement calling for the military's political impartiality was issued by military personnel. The statement comes in the wake of criticism of the military for its intervention in politics for more than two decades.

The five are all ROTC (reserve officers' training corps) officers, who are generally considered more liberal than officers who graduated from the military academy.

Meanwhile, the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) hailed the officers' statement, saying that it highly appraised and welcomed the officers' action.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su, in a statement, also called on the military authorities to declare political neutrality of the 600,000-strong South Korean Armed Forces.

**No Seeks Joint Efforts for Common Goals**  
SK0501010289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u hoped yesterday that this year will shore up the social mores of the country so that the entire people, not just a specific class of them, can make contributions for its development.

In a New Year greetings session with senior officials at Chongwadae, No stressed that "In this sensitively changing society, it is important for us to make joint efforts to attain the common goals which have been set up by the majority of the people.

No then asked his senior aides to size up prospects for the political and economic situation this year and, in reply, was told that things are anticipated to go well.

Apparently buoyed with their optimistic opinions, No told secretary general Hong Song-chol, "Despite a lot of predictable difficulties, I hope to see that Chongwadae will be operated joyfully this year."

At a point, President No expressed his concerns about the report that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and president-elect George Bush had been subpoenaed as defense witnesses in the trial of Oliver North in connection with the Iran-contra affair.

**Special Assembly Session Planned for February**  
SK0601021589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] Legislators backed up by Fifth Republic hearings last year, are planning a 20-day special parliament session beginning in February to consider pressing economic and political issues.

Floor leaders of the four rival parties met Wednesday and yesterday, agreeing to convene the extraordinary parliament session sometime around Feb. 10. An exact agenda for the 145th extraordinary National Assembly session has yet to be decided.

Selected bills that went unheeded during the previous regular parliament session because of public hearings on irregularities committed during Fifth Republic and Kwangju incident will be handled during the forthcoming extraordinary session.

The four rival parties will also take action against those who lied under oath during parliament inspection of state affairs.

To ensure the smooth operation of the extraordinary session, floor leaders of the four parties are to meet again around Feb. 6 to iron out partisan differences, according to party sources.

Kim Yun-hwan, floor leader of the ruling party, told reporters that agreement has already been reached on the necessity for the extraordinary parliament session.

The abolishment or revision of controversial "undemocratic" laws will also be brought up for action during the extraordinary session to meet public demands for democratic reforms, he said.

Kim also made it clear that the parliamentary ad hoc panel activities on irregularities of the Fifth Republic and Kwangju incident should be completed within the month on the parliament level.

#### **Prosecution To Summon Chon Confidants**

SK0401031589 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0236 GMT 4 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—The prosecution, which has been probing alleged irregularities during the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan, will summon around Thursday key Chon confidants to investigate whether they were involved in corruption or other wrongdoing while in office, prosecutors said Wednesday.

Key figures to be summoned by the prosecution include Chang Se-tong, former director of the powerful Agency for National Security Planning and former chief of the Presidential Security Force, and An Hyon-tae, former chief of the Presidential Security Force.

Chang and An, two close aides to former President Chon, have been under fire for their alleged involvement in forceful fund raising for the controversial ilhae foundation through abuse of their power as heads of the Presidential Security Force.

An informed prosecution source said that Chang and An may be arrested if it is proven that they abused their power in connection with the Ilhae Foundation.

There have been widespread rumors and foreign news reports that the government of President No Tae-u may arrest Chang, Chon's closest aide who was once known as the "second man" in the Chon government, as a scapegoat symbolizing No's determination to sever links with his disgraced predecessor.

The prosecutors said they will focus their investigation on whether Chang and an forced businessmen to donate money for Ilhae and whether they diverted Ilhae funds for their private use.

The prosecution also plans to summon other high-ranking officials of the Chon administration in connection with alleged corruption during Chon's rule. Chon went into rural internal exile last November as atonement after apologizing for misdeeds during his seven-year rule and surrendering his wealth to the state.

The former high-ranking officials include Yi Won-cho, a ruling party lawmaker and a close Chon friend, Ho Mun-to, former senior presidential secretary and former unification minister, and Yi Hak-pong, a ruling party lawmaker and former senior presidential secretary.

The three former officials will face an investigation into whether they illicitly amassed a private fortune through abuse of power while in office, the prosecution said, adding that the three may be arrested if the charges against them are proven to be true.

The prosecution, which arrested two former cabinet ministers last month on charges of corruption during Chon's Fifth Republic, wants its wide range of investigations into corruption and abuse of power during Chon's rule to be completed by the end of January.

President No has expressed his hope that the investigative activities by the National Assembly and probes by the prosecution will be completed at the earliest possible date while clarifying that Chon and his wife, Yi Sun-cha, should not face prosecution because Chon should receive due courtesy as a former head of state.

But the three opposition parties, which have a combined majority of National Assembly seats, have demanded that Chon be summoned to hearings of Assembly special panels to testify on various charges against him. However, the opposition parties have said that they do not want the Chons to be punished.

#### **Fifth Republic Legacy To Dominate Politics**

SK0501013289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
5 Jan 89 pp 2, 5

[First in a series of articles previewing the domestic political situation this year by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Legacy of 5th Republic Remains Hot Issue for 1989"]

[Text] The issues of the Fifth Republic irregularities and a midterm appraisal of president No Tae-u will dominate the nation's political calendar this year.

The Fifth Republic irregularities, a carryover from 1988, are expected to be the hottest political issue in the first quarter.

The ruling camp wants to put an end to the controversy over the Chon Tu-hwan administration corruption and abuses of power by the end of this month. The opposition parties hope to put the matter to rest by this spring.

A full-fledged debate on the midterm evaluation of No may begin in March by which time the ruling party has promised to make a final decision on its timing and method.

The ruling and opposition parties remain widely divided over how the Fifth Republic irregularities should be solved.

The ruling party says that the parliamentary hearings on the case as well as the 1980 Kwangju incident should be finished by the end of this month, noting a full-scale prosecution investigation is now under way.

But the opposition parties demand that the hearings on the cases be conducted through March, and that a special prosecutor should be appointed by the National Assembly for investigation of them.

The opposition parties' view is that they cannot trust investigation by the prosecution because most of its leadership was hand-picked by Chon, now in internal exile.

To neutralize the opposition offensive, the ruling party has already ordered the prosecution to accelerate its investigation into the Fifth Republic cases immediately after the new year holidays.

At least several "key figures" of the Fifth Republic, including Chon's presidential security service chiefs Chang Se-tong and An Hyon-tae, are expected to be summoned this week or next.

Another bone of contention is whether Chon should testify at the National Assembly hearings on his own misdeeds during his rule, including the 1980 Kwangju incident.

The ruling party, founded by Chon eight years ago to pave the way for his rise to power, has strongly opposed Chon taking the witness stand at a hearing, claiming that it would be tantamount to "political retribution."

Chon and his predecessor Choe Kyu-ha have been summoned to testify before the special National Assembly panel on the Kwangju case which resumes its hearings Jan. 19. The session is to continue for two days.

Chon, who seized power at the time of the Kwangju incident as head of both military and civilian intelligence agencies, rejected two previous summonses.

Whether Chon and Choe will accept the third summons is uncertain.

The opposition has threatened to subpoena both Chon and Choe to force their testimony before the panel, if they defy the third summons.

The opposition parties had planned to issue the writs when the two rejected the second summons but decided to give them one more chance to voluntarily testify at the request of the ruling party.

The ruling party has said it is willing to have Chon testify indirectly, such as through written answers to questions or in the form of obtaining testimony when legislative members visit him.

The key to solution of the Fifth Republic problems will primarily depend on popular opinion as well as how Chon responds to allegations against him.

The ruling party is said to have regularly surveyed popular opinion on the cases as well as its popularity.

The latest survey conducted last year-end showed the ruling party trailing all three opposition parties in popularity, according to a published report.

The dominant political issue of the year is the mid term appraisal of No which the opposition once said should become a vote of confidence.

No has repeatedly stated that he will keep his pledge made in the last stage of his election campaign in December 1987.

But the ruling party appears to have not yet reached a consensus on whether No needs to honor his promise on the appraisal issue.

Speaking at a public debate last month, the party chairman, Pak Chun-kyu, said that No will not renege on his promise.

But a Seoul daily reported yesterday that the ruling party has decided not to hold the midterm evaluation this year.

It indicated that the ruling party members are divided over whether it should become a national referendum as demanded by the opposition.

Some ruling party members favor a national referendum, saying it will provide an opportunity for the No government to prove its popularity.

But others dismiss the idea as "risky," saying that if No fails, he may have to step down.

Even if No won the vote, they claimed, it would do nothing to boost his popularity.

Two major opposition parties which once demanded that it should become a vote of confidence seem to have reservations on their stance.

The opposition parties are apparently weighing possible gains and losses expected in the event of such an appraisal.

**No To Dismiss Chairmen of State-Run Firms**  
*SK0601095689 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0925 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—The government of President No Tae-u will shortly dismiss a number of board chairmen of state-run corporations, including close associates of disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan and other political figures appointed to the posts despite a lack of business expertise.

The government will re-examine the qualifications of all 24 state-run corporations' board chairmen, most of whom are former high-ranking government officials or military officers, an informed official said.

He added that those whose personal backgrounds do not correspond with their present posts will be replaced before their terms expire.

The tenure of most of the 24 board chairmen is to expire in 1990 or later.

The government has already dismissed former Culture and Information Minister Yi Won-hong as board chairman of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation as well as former Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun as board chairman of the Korea Development Bank.

Former Labor Minister Choe Myong-hun and former Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik were appointed to succeed Yi and Chong, respectively, Monday.

The government official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said it is almost certain that So Chun-yol, chairman of the Korea Land Development Corp., and Yi Hui-song, chairman of the Korea National Housing Corp., both of them retired army generals, will be replaced.

So, who served as regional martial law commander in the Kwangju area at the time of the bloody military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising, has been under public fire since he admitted in the course of a parliamentary hearing of having used to mobilize a group of army servicemen for a project to develop his private farm on land that Chon gave him free of charge.

Yi was army chief of staff and martial law commander at the time of the Kwangju uprising.

The official said the government is also seriously considering replacing retired generals holding board chairmanships such as Na Hui-pil, board chairman of the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp.; Kim Yong-kum at the Korea Mining Promotion Corp.; Pak Hui-mo at the Korea Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corp.; Chong Chin-kwon at the Korea Tourism Promotion Corp.; and Cho Chon-song at the Korea Gas Corp.

The government has also canceled a plan to appoint former Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Minister Kim Chu-ho to the post of board chairman of the Agriculture and Fishery Marketing Corp.

**Ex-Finance Minister Named Bank Director**  
*SK0601025689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] Kang Kyong-sik, former finance minister, was appointed as the chairman of the board of directors of the Korea Development Bank and Choe Myong-hun, former labor minister, was named the chief director of the Korea Trade-Promotion Corp (KOTRA).

**Opposition Parties Seek Chon Presence at Panels**  
*SK0501004689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
5 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] Political conflicts will mount until the projected mid-term appraisal of President No Tae-u's work performance is held as opposition leaders have reaffirmed their strategy to further force the government into a predicament over the bitter legacy of No's disgraced predecessor, during the first part of 1989.

Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy and Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party yesterday demanded Chon Tu-hwan's presence before special parliamentary committees probing his misdeeds.

Meanwhile, the ruling Democratic Justice Party will move to abolish the ad hoc panels, chaired by the opposition parties, after one more month of investigations, turning down strong opposition calls for Chon's testimony. Instead it is seeking for the former president to indirectly explain about his alleged corruption and abuse of power.

The DJP is also objecting to a demand by opposition leaders for the adoption of a special prosecutor system, for cases sued by the legislature, which it argues is contradictory with the separation of the three governmental powers. Rather, it will have the prosecution speed up investigations into the Chon misdeeds.

Multi-level dialogue will be pursued for compromise on the timing and method of the termination of the hitherto hot controversy over Chon's legacies, but broad differences in their positions will make it hard for the ruling camp to woo support from the opposition, analysts said.

The ruling camp will decide on an exact date and formula for No's interim assessment sometime after March, DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu said. There is, however, a high probability that it would be held during the latter part of this year in case of failure in persuading the opposition parties to soon calm down the controversy.

In a New Year's statement delivered during a ceremony yesterday, Kim Tae-chung said, "Our initial goal is to finish investigating the 1980 Kwangju turmoil and irregularities of the (Chon's) Fifth Republic during the first half of the year. We are commissioned to eradicate Chon's vestiges and pursue democracy more vigorously."

**DJP, Opposition Parties Resolve To Lead Politics**  
*SK0501005889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
5 Jan p 2

[Text] The governing and three opposition parties resolved to lead politics in the New Year in their separate New Year Day's ceremonies at their party headquarters.

Democratic Justice Party chairman Pak Chun-kyu asserted in his speech to the 300 lawmakers and cadre members that the party should devote itself to safeguarding free democracy "from sedition of quasi-democratic elements."

Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy called for "rearrangement of party structure and organizations," while Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party vowed to take the lead in politics by using an independent course of action in a more resolute voice than ever before.

Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party emphasized "settling problems in a democratic manner."

After the ceremonies, the leaders of the political parties and other cadre members paid tribute to deceased patriots, at the National Cemetery in Tongjak-tong, southern Seoul. The political leaders then received New Year's greetings from senior members of their and other political parties at their homes.

Chong Chong-taek, state minister for political affairs, Transportation Minister Kim Chang-kun and other senior members of the administration and the DJP visited the leaders of the opposition parties at their homes.

DJP chairman Pak told party members, "We will not be able to survive if we remain trapped by the past, and the people shun old fashion (political) behavior."

"Genuine free democracy should be protected from sedition of quasi-democratic elements by all means," Pak stressed.

The DJP chairman called upon party members to "firm up their resolution to respond to challenges from any forces who aim to disturb law and order the maintenance of which is a prerequisite for free democracy."

House speaker Kim Chae-sun, who is a member of the DJP, also attended the ceremony. Kim proposed a toast, wishing good luck to the "sailing of the SS No Tae-u."

Home Minister Yi Han-tong and several other ministers who still hold membership also participated in the New Year ceremony.

Communications Minister Choe Yong-chol, Transportation Minister Kim Chang-kun, Seoul City Mayor Ko Kon and Choe Chang-yun, senior presidential secretary for political affairs also attended the function.

PPD president Kim said in his speech, "The time when anti-dictatorship and nationalism are lauded has gone and the democratic era has arrived. Therefore, now is the time to make the party, better organized, modernized, and more policy-oriented."

Kim said, "The first thing for promoting popular politics this year is to rearrange the party's structure and organizations to the needs of the time."

The PPD president received greetings from DJP floor leader Kim Yun-hwan and several other lawmakers from the government party at his home in Tonggyo-tong.

In particular, the leader of the largest opposition party exchanged views with the DJP whip for a long time, when Kim Yun-hwan called earlier in the morning.

Vice presidents Kim Sang-hyon and Kim Tong-yong, secretary general So Sok-chae, and floor leader Choe Hyong-u of the RDP also paid a courtesy call on the PPD president.

RDP president Kim Yong-sam expressed his confidence in a more self-assertive manner that his party "will emerge as the center of political circles this year" to the applause of about 300 party lawmakers and cadre members at RDP headquarters.

"I am sure that our party will lead politics through liquidating the bad legacies of the past and reform. The RDP will ready itself to become the next ruling party," said the RDP president.

Kim went on, "No forces can stage a coup or popular revolution by illegal means. There are no forces in the country which can bring about a political catastrophe."

The expression of confidence by the RDP president and others apparently reflected the results of a recent survey showing the RDP as the most popular among the four political parties.

On Monday, Kim Yong-sam made a New Year's call on his father, who lives in Masan City.

**Kim Yong-sam Meets Press on Political Issues**  
*SK0501013689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
5 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, renewed yesterday his earlier call for introduction of a special prosecutor system to liquidate the bad legacies of the Fifth Republic and to settle the controversies over the Kwangju incident as soon as possible.

Meeting with reporters at his party headquarters, Kim stressed settling the irregularities of ex-President Chon's administration and the Kwangju incident should be done during the first half of this year at the latest.

"We have two imminent political tasks to tackle, liquidation of the past and democratic reforms," said Kim describing the two as "part of a political two-wheel wagon" in the new year.

Calling upon the government to show sincerity in discarding undemocratic laws and regulations which have long been under fire for their negative impact on the ongoing democratization efforts, Kim also said that President No's election pledge of a midterm assessment and compensation for Kwangju victims and those public officials who were forcibly dismissed in 1980 should be pushed forward as these are No's public pledges.

Touching on the summit meeting between No and three opposition party leaders, including himself, in the new year, Kim said that he has no reason what-so-ever to reject the meeting but he disclosed that he has yet to receive any offer from Chongwadae.

The meeting, if proposed, however, could be considered only after he returns from a Jan. 11-16 visit to Japan at the invitation of Japan's Socialist Party Chairwoman Doi.

Kim also underscored the need for earlier implementation of a local autonomy system, by midyear, while demanding popular elections in major cities and provinces including Seoul.

Asked to comment on south-north relations, Kim stressed that the government's northern policy and south-north dialogues for eventual unification should be based on popular yet broader opinions of the people warning the government not to monopolize northern policy for partisan interests.

**Kim Chong-pil Interviewed on Current Issues**  
*SK0501114189 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
28 Dec 88 p 3

[Interview with NDRP President Kim Chong-pil by reporter Kim Chang-hui—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Kim Chang-hui] To what extent do you think the work of liquidating the Fifth Republic, the greatest political task this year has been achieved?

[Kim Chong-pil] They just touched on everything. But nothing has been fully revealed so as to convince the people. The main reason for this was the passive attitude of the ruling quarters. The Administration should have taken the initiative in settling the problems raised by the National Assembly. The Government and ruling party failed to carry out a number of tasks to expose the truth. They should have striven to attain national harmony, based on what the people believe is right and wrong.

The live relay of the Assembly hearings was a great gain from the standpoint of the people, who were able to look at the inner workings of the Assembly for the first time in the 40-year history of the Constitution.

[Kim Chang-hui] Will you point out what was actually wrong with the attitude of the Administration?

[Kim Chong-pil] It seems to me that the Administration failed to fully understand the meaning of the Sixth Republic. In particular, President No Tae-u's mission was to thoroughly probe the Fifth Republic irregularities and the Kwangju incident. However, he failed to fulfill his mission. Employment of the Fifth Republic figures is representative of the paucity of his philosophy. It is the philosophy that President No Tae-u should sever what has to be severed and push ahead with what has to be pushed ahead.

[Kim Chang-hui] We understand that you are observing the work of the Administration to liquidate the Fifth Republic irregularities for the time being while evaluating President No's will for democratization. How much longer will you withhold your judgment?

[Kim Chong-pil] A period of approximately 2 years of his 5-year tenure should be allowed to him. Thus, I intend to continue checking, watching, and pointing out various issues until next year. This is why I stated that conducting the interim appraisal next year is not appropriate and that if he truly wants the appraisal, the year after next would be reasonable.

[Kim Chang-hui] Then, do you think the activities of the Assembly's special committees can continue for another year?

[Kim Chong-pil] Yes. That is possible. However, the activities can also end in January of next year, as the Government and ruling party intend. This issue totally depends on the attitude of the Government and ruling party. [passage omitted]

[Kim Chang-hui] What is your view of next year's political climate?

[Kim Chong-pil] The situation will greatly change according to what degree we can digest various desires and wishes that will again erupt next spring. However, I believe that next year will be the year during which progress will be made in democratization without a

serious upheaval, based on the structure of the political system. I also think the ruling party will be somewhat disciplined in the course of such difficulties and trials. [passage omitted]

[Kim Chang-hui] To what degree do you think the reunification issue will make progress?

[Kim Chong-pil] I want to stress that one should not have any illusions even if mutual exchange is realized at this point. The reason for this is the fact that along the DMZ, the 1 million troops from both sides, who are known to be the chosen troops of the world, are in confrontation with each other. Meetings between the two sides are indeed good. However, it is more important for the people to resolve the reunification issue in a calm and reasonable manner, without getting carried away by emotions.

**Daily Urges Parties To 'Move Forward'**  
SK0601024389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
6 Jan 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Interparty Dialogue"]

[Text] In the process of political development from an extended period of authoritarian rule to an advanced stage of democratization, 1988 was spent in doing the homework for establishing the Sixth Republic on a broader base of popular support as represented by a roughly even distribution of power between the ruling party and the opposition.

Political parties and the legislative floor were preoccupied last year with "wiping the slate clean," doing away with the dismal legacies of the previous government. The newborn administration could spare little time and energy to push its fresh policy and outlook.

The New Year calls on the nation's political circles to, literally turn over a new leaf and start moving forward. Liquidation of the past is important but it should not be allowed to exhaust our political resources or further impede our overdue forward march.

A number of opinion polls conducted by specialized survey agencies and published by the media on the occasion of the New Year demonstrated that the majority of the general public wants sustained political reforms, economic growth and social stability on the basis of active dialogue and harmony between political opponents and different segments of the population.

The ardent desire stems from the concern of the people about the chronic social unrest and disturbances they witnessed through the period of political transfer and after; it derives also from their confidence in the viability and spontaneity of Korean democracy which carried them over the hazards of 1988.

This prevailing and earnest aspiration of the electorate must be fulfilled by our politicians who took upon themselves the task of coordinating and resolving conflicts and promoting the common good of the people.

All of the four major political parties seem to share a consensus that peaceful and orderly reforms and progress should be pursued through negotiations and mutual accommodation. In order to substantiate the general agreement and perform the shared mission the heads of the parties should meet as soon as possible.

Such an interparty summit will prove very significant in convincing the people of the powerful initiatives to be taken by the established parties. They should speak strongly for the silent but moderate and absolute majority.

The timing and manner of undertaking an "interim evaluation" of the No administration has to be chosen in a way that would not jeopardize constitutional stability of the country. Meaningful interparty dialogue at an early date is supposed to point a positive direction for this year.

**Daily on Views Diplomatic Tasks in 1989**  
SK0501015889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
5 Jan 89 p 8

[Editorial: "New Diplomatic Horizons"]

[Text] The immediate outstanding issues facing the country on the diplomatic horizon in 1989 concern the need for strengthening peace and security on the Korean peninsula preparatory to its ultimate reunification, initiating broader contact with East bloc nations and survival in the mounting trade war in the international market.

The first task is doubly challenging as it involves at once the maintenance of solid defense preparedness and the vigorous search for an active dialogue and cooperation with North Korea to reduce armed confrontation and political tension. These heavy and elusive burdens have to be borne with patience and discrimination.

The dynamic open-door policy of the Seoul government to rise above ideological differences and old enmity has already started paying dividends. The massive participation of China, the Soviet Union and its Communist allies in East Europe in the Seoul Olympic Games last year cleared the way for broader exchanges with them.

Budapest has led the way swapping trade and quasi-diplomatic missions with Seoul. Full regularization of bilateral relations is expected soon. More East European governments and China are expected to follow suit. It certainly is a significant breakthrough in the powerful diplomatic outreach of this country.

The positive and encouraging development, however, should not generate too much optimism and precipitation. [as published] With calculation and discretion we should go about expanding economic and other relations with those prospective partners as if skating over thin ice.

Most of them are moving away from the rigidity of doctrinarian communism toward internal liberalization and international detente. But the trend is not yet convincing enough to remove misgivings about the revolutionary and militant orientation of their basic system and policies.

To our disappointment, North Korea remains the darkest spot in the brightening map of the Communist world, only paying lip service to relaxation and better cooperation with the south. Even though the international environment around North Korea, especially the favorable changes occurring in its Communist friends, are hoped to nudge Pyongyang toward the open door, still we must combine alertness with a conciliatory approach.

Uphill trade competition is an inevitable global proposition little defined by political or ideological factors. Former friends and allies are thrown into rivalries while new bonds are hammered out between old adversaries. We cannot afford to fret over the wave of the time in vain. A way to overcome rising trade barriers must be found with ingenuity and in fair play to become a respectable member of the world business community.

**No Tae-u Comments on Labor Disputes**  
*SK0601015589 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0126 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u reiterated a warning Thursday against unlawful labor activities which he said could endanger the capitalist economic system.

"There have been worries that radical and reckless labor disputes could shrink business activities," the president said.

His remarks came in a New Year reception hosted by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) at the Hotel Shilla.

No said the government will not tolerate any illegal and destructive activities by members of labor unions during labor-management disputes.

However, he also made it clear that the government will protect and support lawful and legitimate activities by labor unions.

No's remarks followed his unusually tough statement, issued on Dec. 28 while he presided over a joint meeting between the government and the ruling party, in which he ordered a crackdown on political and labor unrest to restore social stability.

Opposition and dissident groups denounced No's statement as a challenge to full democratization and charged that the government is seeking excuses to oppress opponents.

No told the KCCI New Year gathering that entrepreneurs should make efforts to build a mature relationship between management and labor through redistribution of a greater share of profits to workers on the basis of a free economic system.

Nearly 1,500 businessmen, government officials and foreign dignitaries attended the reception.

No pledged that the government will discontinue imposing "quasi-taxes," a burden on business firms to make donations, and repeal various administrative guidelines, which No said could weaken business activities.

**Institute Sees Rise in Unemployment**  
*SK0601033789 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0217 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—Korea's unemployment rate this year is feared to increase for the first time in seven years, according to a report released Friday by the Korea Labor Institute (KLI).

The KLI report, based on the employment analysis for the first quarter this year, predicted that the unemployment rate at the end of this year will register 2.8 to 3.8 percent, a considerable increase from last year's 2.6 percent.

Korea's jobless rate has been gradually declining since 1982.

The report said the number of jobless persons is expected to increase to 570,000 to 640,000 this year compared with 450,000 last year.

The projected unemployment increase will result from businesses' moves to cut back on the number of their employees to cope with recent high wage increases and the slowdown in the economic growth rate occasioned by the won's appreciation, the report said.

The projected rise in unemployment will affect most labor-intensive industries, such as textiles and footwear, while metal, mineral and wood-processing industries are expected to register increased employment.

**Labor Ministry Notes 1988 Wage Increases**  
*SK0601033189 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0248 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—Korea's average wage increase rate registered 13.5 percent last year, compared with 17.2 percent the previous year, the Labor Affairs Ministry said Thursday.

A ministry survey of 6,620 domestic companies employing more than 100 workers and which engaged in collective bargaining in 1988 found that wage growth was settled at an average of 13.5 percent in 6,234 firms (94.2 percent).

The wage increase rate registered 16.4 percent in 553 of the total 587 affiliates of 30 business groups.

The wage growth rate for blue-collar workers recorded 15.5 percent, compared with an 11.7 percent increase for white-collar workers.

The ministry attributed last year's lower wage increase to a considerable gap between wages proposed by labor and management, inexperienced negotiation skills and unfamiliarity with collective bargaining.

The higher wage increase for blue-collar workers largely stems from activation of the labor union movement since 1987, labor union activities among blue-collar workers and society's sympathy for higher wage increases for lower-income workers, according to the ministry.

Among 6,234 companies where wage negotiations were successful, 48.3 percent boosted wages 10 to 15 percent, 22.8 percent by more than 15 percent, and some firms by less than six percent.

The manufacturing sector topped the list posting a 14.2 percent wage growth rate, followed by mining with 12.3 percent, construction with 11.8 percent, transportation, warehouse and communications with 9.5 percent and electric, gas and water service with 8.0 percent. The wage increase rate in other industries was 12.7 percent, according to the ministry figures.

As for settlement of collective bargaining, all large businesses employing more than 500 workers successfully concluded their collective bargaining, compared with 99.4 percent of companies with more than 300 workers and 94.2 percent of firms with more than 100 workers.

The high settlement rate of large companies is attributed to a possibly greater risk stemming from suspended operations if wage bargaining is not settled and the government's instruction that wage negotiations in large businesses be concluded early, the ministry said.

Meanwhile, the ministry forecast severe disputes in wage negotiations this year despite the experience garnered over the past two years.

**Government To Import 39,000 Tons of Foreign Beef**  
*SK0601070989 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0649 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—In a move to stabilize domestic beef prices, the government will import 39,000 tons of foreign beef this year, the Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Friday.

The government will also raise this year's target price to 1.6 million won (about 2,335.77 U.S. dollars) per 400-kilogram male head of beef cattle from last year's 1.15 million to 1.3 million won reflecting increased breeding costs.

The government will also expand financial support for cattle breeders from 70.4 billion won to 90.4 billion won (about 131.97 million dollars) as well as improve the beef and cattle distribution structure.

In order to curb confusion over domestic and foreign beef and facilitate consumers' purchases of foreign beef, it will establish about 400 shops for imported beef in Seoul and Pusan.

Korea's beef consumption is expected to drop by 3.5 percent in 1989 to 136,000 tons from last year's 141,000 tons, while the domestic beef supply will reach 95,000 tons, 70 percent of the total domestic demand due to a decline in the number of beef cattle from 2.39 million head to 2.039 million head last year, according to the ministry.

As of Wednesday, cattle prices registered 1.796 million won for a bull, 1.592 million won for a cow, 841,000 won for a male calf and 615,000 won for a female calf.

**Survey Shows Concern for Won Appreciation**  
*SK0601031189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 6

[Text] A majority of Korean exporters think the surging value of Korea's won currency and rising labor costs will be the chief challenges to their profits, a recent survey by the Korea Foreign Trade Association showed yesterday.

Of the 475 export companies polled, 46.1 percent cited steep appreciation of the won as the primary threat to their business in the first quarter of this year, while 23.1 percent mentioned a labor cost increase as the primary threat.

The figures compared with 41.9 percent of the respondents in the same survey a year earlier who cited sharp won revaluation and 18.9 percent who mentioned a rise in labor costs.

The won was quoted at 684.10 against the U.S. dollar at the end of last year, up 15.8 percent from the beginning of the year, while labor costs surged 16.9 percent in the January-August period last year.

The rising cost of raw materials was cited as the main challenge by 17.5 percent of the companies, down 7.4 percent from last year's survey.

The survey indicated, however, that corporate facility investment in the first quarter of this year will be as brisk as a year earlier.

A majority of the exporters are expected to focus on new product development and cost-saving factory automation as their major investment projects.

Of the companies polled, 32.4 percent cited new product development as the chief investment target, followed by 23.6 percent with cost-saving automation, and 18.9 percent with facility expansion.

In the same period last year, 28.1 percent of the respondents considered facility expansion as the main target, followed by 26 percent with new product development, and 17.8 percent with automation.

#### Opinion Survey on Political Situation

SK0401104989 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
1 Jan 89 p 6

["The TONG-A ILBO Surveys 10 Cities" by Survey Bureau Director Chong Chul-to]

[Text]

#### Survey Methodology

A telephone survey was conducted in 10 cities, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchun, Kwangju, Taejon, Suwon, Chonju, Chongju, and Chunchon. The survey targeted 2000 male and female adults age 20 and over. Of these, 500 resided in Seoul, 300 in Pusan, 200 each in Taegu, Inchun, Kwangju, and Taejon, and 100 each in Suwon, Chonju, Chongju, and Chungchun.

Selection of respondents was made using telephone books published in the ten target cities in 1988. Every so many names were chosen from the telephone books after first selecting target name-groups based on systematic specimen sampling techniques and on an allocation table revealing age and sex. The table was also prepared on the basis of specimen sampling techniques. The survey results were weighted to correspond to the surveyed cities' actual population distribution of adults over 20, as revealed in the 1985 census.

The survey respondents numbered 2000, 1000 males and 1000 females, 600 in their 20's, 600 in their 30's, 400 in their 40's, and 400 age 50 and over.

The survey was conducted for TONG-A ILBO by the Seoul Marketing Company, whose president is Pyon Tong-man.

#### Degree of Satisfaction with Household Economics

The survey revealed that the residents of ten of our cities felt that their household economic situation had not improved when compared to 1987.

The question posed was, "How is your household economic situation compared to last year?" The largest number of respondents (47.5 percent) said "No change," followed by "It's better," (27.3 percent), "It's worse," (24.0 percent), and "I really don't know," (1.2 percent).

Some 50.8 percent of males said there was "no change" in their families' economic situation, higher than the 44.4 percent response for females. Some 20.5 percent of males said their economic situation was "worse" than the previous year, lower than the 27.3 percent of females who gave the same answer. These responses suggest that views of the household economic situation are more negative among females, who manage household finances.

The ratio of white-collar workers who thought that their household economic situation was "better" (executives and professionals: 35.5 percent, office workers: 34.5 percent) was higher than the ratio of other occupations. By contrast, the "It's worse" responses of the self-employed (37.7 percent) and housewives (27.8 percent) were higher than that of the other occupations. Some 53.9 percent of salespersons, technicians, and laborers said there was "No change." This reveals that blue-collar workers and housewives were very negative about their family economic situations.

#### Evaluation of the Level of Democratization

The question was, "What do you think about the level of democratization in our country?" About half of all respondents (46.1 percent) said they were "Dissatisfied." Moreover, only 8.3 percent said that the level of democratization was "satisfactory," while 43.7 percent of respondents viewed it as "normal," and 1.9 percent said "I really don't know."

More men than women were "dissatisfied" with the level of democratization (males 52.2 percent, females 40.3 percent). More younger people than older citizens were similarly dissatisfied (20's, 53.0 percent; 30's, 46.8 percent; 40's, 37.0 percent; 50 and over, 38.9 percent).

By occupation, those most "dissatisfied" included students (62.7 percent), executives and professionals (52.9 percent), and office workers (50.9 percent). By contrast, "dissatisfied" housewives (36.2 percent) and salespersons, technicians, and laborers (40.9 percent) were lower

than the average. These same occupations said the level of democracy was "normal" at above the average rate, housewives, 51.0 percent; salespersons, technicians, and laborers, 48.5 percent.

The city most "dissatisfied" with the level of democratization was Kwangju (54.0 percent). Generally, the rate of dissatisfaction increased as city population increased, Kwangju, 54.0 percent; Pusan, 51.1 percent; Seoul, 45.9 percent; Chongju, 39.6 percent; Taejon, 38.7 percent; and Suwon, 29.6 percent.

#### More Reform or More Stability?

The question asked was of a type that provided two choices to the respondent: "Considering our country's situation, do you think we now need more reform? If not, do you think we now need more stability than reform?" Of all respondents, 64.9 percent said that Korea needed "more stability" than reform now, while 32.9 percent said that Korea needed "more reform" than stability now. Some 2.2 percent said "I really don't know."

By sex, only 25.2 percent of females preferred "reform" to stability while a much higher 41.0 percent of males wanted "reform."

The older the respondent, the less likely he or she was to prefer "reform." Those who wanted "reform" by age were, 20's, 45.6 percent; 30's, 32.5 percent; 40's, 21.0 percent; and 50 and over, 16.6 percent. The older the respondents, the more they preferred "stability." Those who wanted "stability" by age were, 20's, 52.9 percent; 30's, 64.4 percent; 40's, 77.4 percent; and 50 and over, 80.6 percent.

It is noteworthy that although we expected that a majority of those in their 20's would prefer "reform," the reverse proved to be true. Of those in their 20's, 45.6 percent wanted "reform," while 52.9 percent preferred "stability."

By occupation, housewives (81.0 percent) and the self-employed (71.6 percent) favored "stability" most, while students (60.8 percent) and office workers (45.6 percent) favored "reform," more than other occupations.

#### What is Our Highest Political Priority?

The question posed was, "What is the most important political issue facing us in the new year?" Among all respondents, 33.4 percent thought the most important issue was "complete democratization, including repealing undemocratic, immoral laws." Another 32.4 percent thought the chief political issue was "revealing the truth about Fifth Republic scandals and the Kwangju problem." Some 15.6 percent thought the top political priority should be "implementation of local autonomy," while 12.8 percent said top priority should go to the issue of "verification of confidence in President No." Some 5.8 percent said "I really don't know."

Responses were generally similar among males and females. Slightly more men than women selected as the top political issue of 1989 "revealing the truth about Fifth Republic scandals and the Kwangju problem" (34.6 percent) and "implementation of local autonomy" (18.8 percent), while many more women (9.5 percent) than men (1.9 percent) selected "I really don't know."

The younger the respondent, the more likely he or she was to pick "complete democratization, including repealing undemocratic, immoral laws" as the top political issue. The percent who selected this response among those in their 20's was 37.2 percent, while among those 50 and over, 29.4 percent chose this response. Some 35 percent of those in their 20's selected "revealing the truth about Fifth Republic scandals and the Kwangju problem," while only 25.1 percent of those 50 and over made this choice. By contrast, those in their 40's (20.9 percent)—more than any other age group—thought the most important political question was "implementation of local autonomy."

#### What is Our Highest Economic Priority?

The question posed was, "What is the most important economic issue facing us in the new year?" Among all respondents, 47.9 percent thought the most important economic issue was "price stability," while 31.5 percent chose "the gap between rich and poor and redressing imbalances." The next most critical issues were "solving clashes between labor and management" (13.7 percent), "trade issues, including opening our markets" (4.0 percent), and "rapid economic growth" (2.3 percent).

More women (55.6 percent) than men (40 percent) selected "price stability" as the highest priority economic issue. The younger the respondent, the less likely he or she was to choose "price stability," 20's, 35.1 percent; 30's, 49.9 percent; 40's, 58.2 percent; and 50 and over, 64.2 percent. The ratio of those who selected "price stability" was very much higher among housewives (63.5 percent), the unemployed and other category (52.9 percent), and the self-employed (51 percent) than among the other occupations.

Among those who selected "the gap between rich and poor and redressing imbalances" as the top economic priority, men (38.8 percent) outnumbered women (2.4 percent), younger respondents (20's, 44.8 percent) outnumbered older ones (50 and over, 14.2 percent), and students (55 percent) and office workers (38.6 percent) outnumbered other occupations.

#### What is Our Highest Social Priority?

The question posed was, "What is the most important social issue facing us in the new year?" Among all respondents, 29.8 percent selected "education, ethics, and morals," as the top social issue, while another 28.7 percent chose "the problem of law and order in citizens'

lives." Some 17.3 percent chose "the traffic problem," while 14 percent selected "the residential environment problem," and another nine percent chose "the health care problem."

Although men (33.8 percent) gave highest priority to "the problem of law and order in citizens' lives," women (31.9 percent) placed highest priority on "education, ethics, and morals."

By occupation, students (36.1 percent), the unemployed and other category (34.4 percent), and salespersons, technicians, and laborers (31 percent) led the way in choosing "education, ethics, and morals" as the most important social issue. By contrast, students (35 percent), office workers (33.8 percent), and executives and professionals (33.3 percent) were out front in choosing "the problem of law and order in citizens' lives" as the major social issue of the day. The occupations leading in selecting "the traffic problem" were executives and professionals (24.1 percent) and office workers (21.2 percent).

#### What Should be Done with Chon Tu-hwan?

The question posed was, "How would you like to see the Chon Tu-hwan problem handled?" Among all respondents, 29.8 percent said that, "The National Assembly should conduct an investigation to reveal the truth about all allegations and then deal with Chon Tu-hwan based on the investigation results." Another 24.9 percent said that, "It should not continue as an issue," while 24.7 percent said that, "He should be the subject of a criminal investigation but not placed under arrest, and his sentence should be commuted." Another 10.9 percent said that, "He should be arrested immediately and made the subject of a criminal investigation," while 1.1 percent said, "I really don't know."

Views on how to deal with Mr Chon Tu-hwan differed with age, sex, and occupation. Men favored harsher treatment. More men (27.9 percent) than women (21.6 percent) chose "Criminally investigate without arrest," and more men (13.9 percent) than women (8.1 percent) chose "Arrest and criminally investigate." But more women (28.7 percent) than men (21.8 percent) said "It should not continue as an issue." The older a respondent the more likely he or she was to favor "It should not continue as an issue." A very large gap was revealed among the age groups on this issue. While 38.3 percent of those over 50 favored an end to the issue, only 16.8 percent of those in their 20's favored an end to the Chon problem.

Although the Cholla provinces took a harder line on how to handle Mr Chon than did respondents from the other provinces, more Cholla respondents preferred a "National Assembly investigation and subsequent disposition" than any other option.

TONG-A ILBO conducted identical telephone surveys in six major cities about what should be done with Mr Chon on three occasions: 23 November 1988, the day that Mr Chon made his public apology; 26 November, the day the President No Tae-u made his Special Statement to the nation; and 17 December. Thus, we will now compare the survey results from these six cities separately. Those selecting "It should not continue as an issue" fell from 31.1 percent on 23 Nov, to 27.4 percent 26 Nov, to 24.9 percent on 17 Dec. Those wanting a "National Assembly investigation and subsequent disposition" were at 38.4 percent, 44.2 percent, and 38.3 percent, respectively, ending up in December at a level near the one measured on the day Mr Chon made his apology.

By contrast, those who selected "Criminally investigate without arrest" rose steadily from 16.6 percent to 19 percent to 24.7 percent, respectively. Those who chose "Arrest and criminally investigate" went up a little right after President No's Special Statement on 26 November 1988, and reached a level in December similar to that measured on the day that Mr Chon made his public apology. However, the changes on this response are not regarded as significant because they remain within a 10-point span. To emphasize, those who wanted Mr Chon investigated in some way—whether by criminal authorities or by the National Assembly—were about six of ten (66.1 percent) on 23 November but had risen to seven of ten (74 percent) by 17 December 1988.

#### Is President No Keeping His Promises?

The question posed was, "On 26 November 1988, President No Tae-u spoke sympathetically about a pardon for Mr Chon Tu-hwan and made a number of promises about liquidating Fifth Republic scandals, party reorganization, and democratization. To what extent do you think he has kept these promises?" Among all respondents, 66 percent said they were "dissatisfied," while only 24.3 percent pronounced themselves "satisfied," and another 9.7 percent said "I really don't know."

By sex, 71.5 percent of men and 60.7 percent of women were "dissatisfied" with President No's efforts to keep his promises. The younger the respondent, the more likely he or she was to be "dissatisfied" with President No's performance relative to his promises, 76.6 percent of those in their 20's were dissatisfied, while 50.5 percent of those 50 and above were similarly dissatisfied, a very sharp difference. Of those in their 30's, 66.9 percent were dissatisfied, while 55.5 percent of those in their 40's were dissatisfied.

By occupation, students (86.3 percent) were by far the most dissatisfied with President No's actions to fulfill his promises. Only 11.6 percent of students pronounced

themselves "satisfied." By city, 84.9 percent of Kwangju respondents were "dissatisfied."

Linking the level of dissatisfaction toward President No with responses regarding key political issues for 1989, respondents who selected "Revealing the truth about Fifth Republic scandals and the Kwangju problem" as the top political priority revealed a much higher level of

dissatisfaction (75.1 percent) with President No's performance on promises than did those who selected a different political issue. Thus, the conclusion can be made that the low marks given President No in regard to fulfilling promises he made in his Special Statement resulted from the fact that many believe that President No's actions will fall far below expectations on issues that involve the disposition of Mr Chon Tu-hwan, issues like probing Fifth Republic abuses and the Kwangju problem.

#### Selected detailed responses

##### 1. "How is your household economic situation compared to last year?"

	By sex		By age		All		
	male	female	20's	30's	40's	50 plus	
It's better.	27.3	28.2	26.3	32.6	28.3	23	17.4
It's worse.	24	20.5	27.3	19.4	21.8	30.6	31.3
The same.	47.5	50.8	44.4	46	49.3	46.1	50
Don't know.	1.2	0.5	2	2.1	0.6	0.4	1.3

##### 1a. By city

	Seol	IncN	Psan	Tegu	Kwju	Tejn	Cnju	Cgju	Suwn	Chchn
It's better.	27.9	31.6	29.5	21	26.6	25.3	25.3	18	28.3	12.9
It's worse.	24.7	17.7	28.7	23.7	25.1	15.8	20.5	21.3	13.3	17.7
The same.	46.5	48.1	41.5	53.2	47.5	56.4	52.5	60.8	52.1	68.7
Don't know.	0.9	2.7	0.3	2.1	1.2	2.5	1.7-	6.3	0.7	

##### 2. "What do you think about the level of democratization in our country?"

	By sex		By age		All		
	male	female	20's	30's	40's	50 plus	
Satisfied.	8.2	7.3	9.1	6.3	5.4	12	13.4
Dissatisfied.	46.1	52.2	40.3	53	46.8	37	38.9
Normal	43.7	40	47.3	40.1	46.6	49.8	40.8
Don't know.	1.9	0.5	3.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	7

##### 2a. By city

	Seol	IncN	Psan	Tegu	Kwju	Tejn	Cnju	Cgju	Suwn	Chchn
Satisfied.	7.1	7.8	11.5	10	4.6	7.2	5	4.1	13.6	10.5
Dissatisfied.	45.9	44.5	51.1	44.4	54	38.7	48.5	39.6	29.6	40.2
Normal	45.3	44.4	35.9	43.8	39	52.5	44.2	54.7	49.7	46.9
Don't know.	1.7	3.3	1.4	1.8	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.6	7	2.3

3. "Considering our country's situation, do you think we need more reform than now? If not, do you think we need more stability more reform?"

	By sex		By age		All		
	male	female	20's	30's	40's	50 plus	
More reform.	32.9	41	25.2	45.6	32.5	21	16.6r
More stability.	64.9	56.9	72.5	52.9	64.4	77.4	80.6
Don't know.	2.2	2	2.3	1.5	3.2	1.6	2.8

3a. By city

	Seol	Incn	Psan	Tegu	Kwju	Tejn	Cnju	Cgju	Suwn	Chchn
More reform.	32.3	33.4	33.5	34	45.7	32.9	31.9	26.3	20.8	26.5
More stability.	65.4	62.3	64.3	65.1	51.6	65.9	65.6	73.7	78.1	70.4
Don't know.	2.2	4.2	2.2	0.9	2.7	1.2	2.5-	1.2	3	

## Burma

**Thai Daily on Foreign 'Pressure' on Regime**  
BK0601031789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
6 Jan 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] The United States, Japan, and West Germany, having cut off their assistance programmes worth about \$412 million annually to Burma, have joined hands with European Community (EC) members in stepping up pressure on Rangoon's military regime to implement democratic reforms and ease up on its repressive policy.

A senior Rangoon-based western diplomat told THE NATION in Bangkok yesterday: "I am not saying this is a grand plot hatched by the western countries. It's a sense that we must act against political and military brutality in Burma. The military regime in Rangoon was shaken once in September. If we think it could be shaken once again, it's now!"

The combined economic assistance from the three countries represents about 90 percent of Burma's foreign exchange earnings.

The diplomat was talking to THE NATION and journalists from two other well-known international publications to explain measures that should be taken to press for changes in Burma.

He noted that the United States in particular has adopted a policy of distancing itself from the Saw Maung military regime.

The United States Embassy in Rangoon, according to the source, has made it a point not to have any dealings with the current military regime described by him as "murderous."

Ambassadors of Britain, the US, Italy, France and Japan to Burma were said to have "by coincidence" made themselves absent from Rangoon on Jan 4—Burma's National Day. They had all been invited to attend the annual function but were "out of town" on that day.

Japan has suspended its \$300 million aid to Burma while West Germany's estimated \$100 million assistance to that country has also been halted. The US, the first country to issue a statement denouncing the Burmese military's shooting of student demonstrators last August, has also called off its \$12 million aid programme to that country. Six of its seven aid mission members in Burma have since been sent home.

"None of the donor countries has been able to report a success story in their aid programmes to Burma before or after the brutal oppression of the people's uprising against the military regime. Money and energy were just wasted in those aid projects anyway. And when the military leaders decided to shoot down dissidents, we

decided to register our displeasure at such a horrendous act by suspending our assistance until such time that political reforms were carried out," the diplomat said.

The present Burmese military rulers, the diplomat said, are facing an economy on the brink of collapse. "They (the military rulers) have no vision, no depth or breath in their thinking, no knowledge on how to run the country. Ne Win is finished as a ruler, a political figure but his third-rate underlings are hanging on, trying to save their own positions. But that won't last. Changes must come—if Burma was to survive as a country," the diplomat added.

He said the condemnation by most countries in the world against the Burmese military rulers' mass killings of dissidents must continue "because they do care about world opinion and they want to put up a good image in the eye of the international community. The fact today tells a different story though."

American diplomats joined other members of the diplomatic corps in paying respects to the body of Daw Khin Kyi, widow of Burmese independence leader Aung San. On that day, a large number of students defiantly sang anti-government songs as mourners paraded along a 9-kilometre route from her house to a special burial site on the southern side of the Shwedagon Pagoda.

The US, by taking a firm stand against the Saw Maung government, may be looked upon as being "unrealistic," the diplomat said, adding: "But being realistic for us has a different meaning. We will not cozy up to rulers who kill their own people. Some people assume that being realistic means agreeing to deal with the Burmese military rulers because they are in power. But we simply can't accept that."

The diplomat also noted that the US, China and the Soviet Union appear not to be engaged in a "geopolitical contest over Burma" as would have been the case during the Cold War era. The Soviet Union, it appears, prefers to stay out of any rivalry with China over Burma because of Moscow's recent policy to warm up to Beijing in their bilateral relations.

Most countries dealing with the present military regime, the diplomat added, are disillusioned with the "bureaucracy, inefficiency, corruption and unwillingness to take advice" from donor countries.

For Washington, the three main areas of policy consideration in regard to Burma cover the anti-narcotics effort; potentials for trade and investment and concern for human rights and democracy. As the senior diplomat sees it, none of these policy objectives is being pursued in any meaningful way under the present Burmese military leaders. On the contrary, the repressive policy of the Saw

Maung regime has made things worse. "The already very sparse talents within the Burmese government have already been purged by the current ruling clique," the diplomat added.

He said he wasn't sure when the promised election will be held and no date has been fixed. Aung San Suu Kyi, Aung San's daughter, seems to be the most popular and charismatic opposition leader at this time. "Everywhere she goes outside Rangoon, local villagers and farmers would run up to her and embrace her. She is the hope for the hopeless Burmese," the diplomat said. He expressed surprise at former Prime Minister U Nu's silence in the past two months. U Nu is the leader of the League for Democracy and Peace (LDP). He has formed a government of his own, charging that the ruling regime was "illegal." But in recent months, "I have been struck by the silence on the part of U Nu who has somehow become a religious figure rather than a political rallying point," the western diplomat reported.

Another opposition leader Aung Gyi, the diplomat said, seems to have "faded away"—playing a "double game"—declaring his anti-military stand while appearing unwilling to sever his "special relationship with Ne Win."

The diplomat said Burmese dissidents have time and again sought weapons and other forms of assistance from the US Embassy in Rangoon but the requests were turned down because Washington does not want to get "so deeply involved" in the Burmese people's struggle for political reforms although the US and other like-minded western countries are determined to continue applying pressure in other forms towards that end, the diplomat said.

#### **Chinese Trade Delegation Departs Rangoon**

*BK0501142089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 5 Jan 89*

[Text] A trade delegation from the PRC led by Mr Chan Muhui, director of Guangdong Arts and Crafts Company Limited of the China National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation, left Burma by air at 1630 today.

The PRC trade delegation was seen off at Rangoon airport by U Tin Aung Tun, director general of the Trade Department, and the Chinese commercial attache and staff members of the PRC Embassy in Burma.

#### **More Political Parties Announce Platforms**

##### **People's Pioneer Party**

*BK0501145689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 5 Jan 89*

["Press Release No 11/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 5 January—the 13th day of the waning moon of Nadaw, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the People's Pioneer Party, which has

registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 163, ground floor, Maha Bandoola Street, Latha Township, Rangoon Division.

##### **2. Aims**

- A. To build a parliamentary democratic nation through the federal system.
- B. To build the Union of Burma from an agriculture-based nation into a modern, industrialized, and developed country.
- C. To strive to the utmost through political means to achieve unity and peace in the country.
- D. To ensure that all the national people who reside within the country enjoy equal rights and benefits in political, economic, and social matters.
- E. To work on the basis of a federal system whereby the states will have equal rights and become autonomous constituent units of a federation.

##### **3. Programs**

- A. To practice a multiparty system with a federal president directly elected by the people heading a government and under which opposition parties will be permitted and human rights are guaranteed.
- B. To enable every citizen to work to the fullest according to his ability and to allow him to benefit according to his contributed labor.
- C. A four-pronged economic approach will be adopted with the participation of the public sector, the cooperatives sector, joint ventures between the state and the private or the cooperatives sector, and the private sector.
- D. To practice an independent and active foreign policy.
- E. To introduce a national service for an appropriate period of time for both young men and women in order to safeguard the nation's sovereignty.
- F. To provide self-governing autonomy to the states, and to establish national unity without discriminating between the states and Burma proper.
- G. For the Union of Burma to provide the people with the opportunity to work, to retire, to study, to get medical care, and to enjoy pension.
- H. To introduce an advanced education system that includes the study of science and vocational trades.

#### **Kamans National, Democratic League**

*BK0601110089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 5 Jan 89*

["Press Release No 12/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 5 January—the 13th day of the waning moon of Nadaw, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Kamans National League for Democracy, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections

in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 41, First Floor, 123d Street, Mingala Taungnyunt, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims:

A. To establish a Republic of the Union of Burma in which the president is the head of state and is directly elected by all voters in the country.

B. To allow all those residing in the Republic of the Union of Burma to fully enjoy basic human rights as mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

C. To allow all citizens to equally enjoy all citizenship rights as given under existing laws.

D. To unite all citizens who have been and will be continuously living in the Republic of the Union of Burma and those who are native-born citizens.

E. To promulgate a new constitution, which concerns all people.

F. To establish a chamber of nationalities so that all national people can have opportunities to participate in all political fronts of the country.

3. Programs:

A. To always join hands with all people for the establishment of the republic of the union and development and peace.

B. To work for the rights of all citizens to freely live and earn a living in any part of the country.

C. To join with other political parties and organizations to draw a new constitution for the establishment of the Republic of the Union of Burma in which the president as head of state is directly elected by the voters of the whole country and for the establishment of the chamber of nationalities and the chamber of deputies.

D. To join with political parties and organizations which can systematically lead the country.

E. To join hands with other national people to participate in and give support to the implementation of aims and programs that are desired by the majority of the people in education, health, defense, and such matters concerning all people.

F. To implement a free enterprise economy and allow the rights to farmers within the framework of law to freely market their produce and own and transfer land.

G. To report to the people whether principles, actions, and machineries of other political parties and organizations and the government unduly infringe on people's freedom; to stand on the side of those who have lost freedom, and coordinate and take measures on those responsible.

**Patriotic Democracy Party**

BK0201084089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 1 Jan 89

["Press Release No 1/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, Union of Burma, dated 1 January—the 9th day of the waning moon of Nadaw, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following are extracts of the objectives and future programs of the Patriotic Democracy Party, which has registered with this Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law, and which has its headquarters at No 199, second floor, Anawrahta Street, Pabedan Township, Rangoon Division.

2. Aims

A. To redraft the state constitution with representatives of all national groups.

B. To establish friendship among all the national groups.

C. To work for full enjoyment of human rights.

D. To resolve the economic hardships of the people.

E. To give priority to achieving peace and calm in the country.

F. To build the nation into a modern and progressive country.

G. To establish friendship and all-round cooperation with the international community.

H. To practice an independent and active foreign policy.

I. To work with other world nations for economic, scientific, and technical advancement.

3. Programs

A. To guarantee the introduction of just agrarian reforms, the expansion of livestock breeding programs, and the freedom of operation in the industrial sector.

B. To practice a nonaligned policy, carry out international cooperation, and establish friendship with neighboring countries.

C. To give priority to high technology which is essential for rehabilitating the country.

D. To permit basic education schools offering wide-ranging academic subjects.

E. To differentiate teachers' training schools at different levels.

F. To guarantee the sufficiency and availability of medicines.

G. To give priority to modern medicine.

H. To expand subtownship hospitals.

I. To enable everyone to fully enjoy medical rights.

J. To encourage the development of traditional medicine.

K. To assure home ownership for every public service personnel.

L. To give priority to roads.

M. To undertake modern urban planning.

N. To develop a modern transport system and facilitate transportation and commuting and ease transport costs.

O. To further develop hydroelectric power; To reduce the rate of electrical power; and to develop energy sources.

P. To provide religious freedom and to seek the advice of the senior abbots of the State Ovadacariya [advisory] committee regarding the propagation of the Buddhist religion and for the emergence of those who will further the cause of Buddhism.

Q. To enact a law to enforce national service for all people who are 16 and above.

## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Malaysia**

#### **Thai Fishermen Jailed for Illegal Fishing**

*BK3112132088 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English  
1100 GMT 31 Dec 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Dec 31 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The magistrate's court in Kuala Terengganu, about 490km east of here, Saturday fined 15 Thai fishermen aged from 15 to 35 a total of 611,000 ringgit (about 226,000 US dollars), in default, a total of 38 months' jail, after they pleaded guilty to illegally fishing in the west coast state of Terengganu waters, in four separate incidents.

All were sent to jail when they could not pay the fines. Magistrate Selamat Yahya freed 13 other Thai fishermen who are under-aged.

The Thais were arrested in an operation code-named "Operasi Tengkujuh" involving the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN), state fisheries department and marine police.

Magistrate Selamat also ordered the confiscation of the boats and fishing gear.

#### **Gerakan Deputy President Submits Resignation**

*BK0401134689 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television  
Network 1  
in Malay 1200 GMT 4 Jan 89*

[Text] Former Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong has tendered his resignation as deputy president of Gerakan Party. His reasons for wanting to resign are because he has little time to devote himself to party activities and wishes to give others the opportunity to lead the party.

In his resignation letter to party President Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik, Datuk Paul Leong states that he wants his resignation to be effective immediately.

#### **Communists Allegedly Trying To Recruit Youngsters** *BK0101090989 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 89*

[Text] A security official says communist remnants in Sarawak State are trying to recruit youngsters, particularly in the isolated areas. The Rajang Security Command Chief Executive Officer, (Paul Cheng Eng Eu), said that a few of the 22 communist remnants were responsible for such attempts. Speaking at a dialogue with farmers in (Perdai), he advised parents to be [word indistinct].

### **Cambodia**

#### **Preparations for National Day Festivities**

##### **Heng Samrin Opens Exhibition**

*BK0401102589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jan 89*

[Summary] At 0900 on 3 January 1989 the Committee in charge of organizing foreign national days opened a 10-year achievements exhibition in celebration of the 10th anniversary of 7 January National Day. The exhibition, held at the Ba Sak riverfront exhibition hall, contained stands from 24 ministries and general departments.

Attending in the presidium were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, Political Bureau member and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade General Bou Thang, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, Political Bureau member and chairman of the party Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Chan Seng, alternate Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Party Committee; Comrade Say Chhum, alternate Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture; Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate Political Bureau member and chief of the party Central Committee Cabinet; and Comrade General Tie Banh, alternate party Central Committee member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense.

Many other party and state leaders as well as over 2,000 students, cadres, personnel, and workers attended. Also present were foreign ambassadors, charges d'affaires, and representatives of friendly countries and international organizations accredited to Cambodia.

Alternate Political Bureau Member Say Chhum, also minister of agriculture and chairman of the subcommittee in charge of organizing exhibitions and fairs, made a speech explaining the reason behind the 10-year exhibition. Noting the massacre and destruction carried out against the Cambodian people and nation by the genocidal Pol Pot regime which did not hesitate to eradicate everything that represented the Cambodian nation, Say Chhum recalled the efforts made by the Cambodian people with Vietnamese assistance to rebuild the country in all fields over the past 10 years. Not only has the land of Angkor been revived, he said, but it is being very active in reconstruction and is advancing and developing incessantly.

The exhibition, Say Chhum stressed, shows the complete difference between a Cambodia just liberated from the danger of genocide and the present one. These great achievements clearly testify to the tradition of close solidarity, the tradition of struggle, endurance, resilience, resolute determination, creativeness, and hard work of our Cambodian people. They also clearly reflect the correct and far-sighted the policy of our KPRP which always relies for leadership on a Marxism-Leninism that has been modified to match the prevailing conditions of the Cambodian revolution, he said.

Before concluding, he thanked those involved in making the exhibition a success and dedicated it to the ever-growing development of the PRK.

After this speech had ended, Heng Samrin went to the entrance of the hall and cut the ribbon to officially open the exhibition to both national and foreign visitors. The ceremony ended in a joyous atmosphere after those in the presidium and visitors had visited all the stands of various institutions and units showing the 10-year all-round development of the PRK under the KPRP leadership.

#### **Delegations Continue To Arrive**

*BK0501120689 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1108 GMT 5 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 5th—High-level party and state delegations from the German Democratic Republic (GDR), Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Angola arrived here this morning for the celebrations of the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (January 7).

The GDR delegation is led by Hans-Joachim Bohme, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and first secretary of the SED Committee of the Halle Province; the

Czechoslovak delegation by Stefan Murin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of Slovak government; the Hungarian delegation by Laszlo Deak, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the party Committee of the "Mcsed" coal enterprise; and the Angolan delegation by Bornito de Sousa, member of the Central Committee of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-Workers' Party) and director of its Organization Department.

They were warmly greeted at Pochentong Airport by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the front's national council; and many other senior Kampuchean officials and officers.

After their arrival, these delegations laid wreaths at the monument for the war dead in Phnom Penh.

#### **GDR Delegation Arrives**

*LD0501204989 East Berlin ADN International Service  
in German 1717 GMT 5 Jan 89*

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh (ADN)—A party and government delegation from the GDR arrived in Phnom Penh on Thursday to take part in the ceremonies on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the Cambodian people from the Pol Pot rule, the national holiday of Cambodia. The delegation is headed by SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Politburo Member Hans-Joachim boechme, first secretary of the SED area organisation in Halle. [passage omitted]

#### **More Delegations Arrive**

*BK0601094489 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT  
6 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jan (SPK)— Party and government delegations of Mongolia, Afghanistan, India, and Mozambique arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon to attend the celebration of the PRK's 10th national day—7 January.

The Mongolian delegation is headed by Tsedendambyn Gotov, member of the MPRP Central Committee and secretary of the People's Great Hural Presidium; the Afghan delegation by 'Amanuddin Amin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan; the Indian delegation by Ram Niwar Mirdha, minister of textile industry of the Republic of India; and that of Mozambique by Goncalves Sengo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR.

**Heng Samrin on Vietnamese Withdrawal**  
*OW0601040289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT  
6 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Jan. 6 KYODO—Kampuchean President Heng Samrin said Friday all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea by September this year if a political settlement is attained on the Kampuchean issue.

Heng Samrin made the pledge in a speech marking the 10th anniversary of the Vietnam-backed Kampuchean Government in Phnom Penh.

Vietnam had previously promised it would complete the withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea by the end of 1990.

**Heng Samrin Addresses Meeting**  
*BK0601101589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of KPRP Central Committee and chairman of PRK Council of State, at grand meeting in Phnom Penh on morning of 6 January to mark PRK's 10th national day—recorded]

[Text] For the past 10 years all strata of the Cambodian people have united under the leadership of the party and the front, harbored hatred against the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and suffered hardship and poverty left by this regime. At the same time they have displayed a lofty spirit of bravery and diligence, a long-standing tradition of the nation, in fighting and defending the revolutionary gains and the rights and freedoms brought by the revolution, and in building a new, peaceful, and happy life. They have created great revolutionary movements of the masses and people and have followed the revolution. No force can stop this.

For this reason, the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries have tried by every means to fight back against and destroy the revolution in an attempt to turn our favorable balance of forces to their side. They have attempted to gain control of a number of places along the Cambodian-Thai border to set up two regions and two state authorities and have sought to influence a number of remote villages and communes in order to turn these into bases to conduct a long-term struggle to destroy the revolution. However, so far they have not achieved anything worthy of interest.

Not only have the three reactionary Cambodian forces failed to develop as their masters want, but they are actually disintegrating, for they have lost the initiative. The so-called CGDK, which was set up to cover up the criminal face of the Pol Pot clique, is being seriously shaken and split. The most important factor is that the masses and the people do not support them. The entire Cambodian people will never forget the Pol Pot clique's barbarous acts, acts which are still being carried out in

refugee camps under this clique's control. The Cambodian people categorically oppose the return of the regime in Cambodia. All of us clearly realize that apart from the PRK forces, there are no other forces opposing Pol Pot and no forces can guarantee that the savage and barbarous Pol Pot clique will not return.

During the past 10 years, the KPRAF, with the assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer army and through real fighting and revolutionary movements of the masses and people, and with the assistance and support of the masses and people, have continued to grow. The army, police, regular forces, regional forces, and militia have developed both in quality and quantity. The KPRAF is now capable of replacing the Vietnamese volunteer army, which has repatriated troops on seven occasions already since 1982. In particular, 50,000 have been withdrawn along with the high command of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Cambodia. This seventh troop pullout clearly confirms the development of the Cambodian forces which have assumed the task of defending their motherland in accordance with the revolution's progressive norms.

In the economic and social fields, from the first day our revolution has determined that the Cambodian land should go through a phase of restoring production and overcoming the serious economic, social, cultural, and moral consequences left by the genocidal Pol Pot regime to create the foundations for advancing economic and social structure. As an example, we started to expand the right to be masters of factories and enterprises in production, exploitation, and goods circulation. Lately, to advance a step further the development of the national economy in the current phase, our party and state decided to create another economic possibility, namely the mixed state-private economy. This has created conditions for those inside and outside the country with capital, material, and technical resources to use them in Cambodia.

Currently five economic activities are being undertaken simultaneously to contribute to expanding the national economy, namely the state, cooperative, family, private, and mixed state-private economies. At present, and in the future, improvements in economic management will become a key topic in our activities. We are studying ways to improve and complement a number of economic policies so as to be more appropriate to the real situation in the country and to better respond to the people's requirements, such as the policy toward solidarity production groups, the policy on management and use of agricultural land, the policy toward peasants, the policy on transport, and economic reforms. These have become society's common requirements. Our most important goal is the advance toward eliminating poverty and to raise the people's living standards. The party and state plan to expand the possibilities for private and mixed state-private economies and have clearly determined

that these two economic possibilities are not something to be afraid of. It is poverty and the people's poor living conditions which we should worry about.

In the fields of culture, education, public health, and social affairs some sectors are more developed than in previous regimes. In the field of building the party, the state authorities, cadres, and mass organizations, generally speaking, equal progress has been made.

Generally speaking, the growth of party, administrative, cadre, and mass organizations has been fairly uniform.

Concerning the building of our revolutionary power, we announced the formation of the People's Revolutionary Council immediately after liberation. After that we began building the administrative power at all levels, from the central down to the grass-roots levels. In 1981, when the social situation was fairly stable, we proceeded with general elections in the country in order to select the commune and ward administrations, choose the party, and elect the National Assembly. The Constitution was drawn up and promulgated.

Regarding foreign policy, since the first day of the revolutionary power the Cambodian party and state have consistently pursued a foreign policy full of goodwill by holding aloft the banner of pure patriotism and international solidarity and the banner of independence, peace, democracy, and social progress.

On this basis, the time-honored traditional bonds of solidarity between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos have been restored, developed, and strengthened to the point that no reactionary forces can shake or destroy them. Past history and these 10 years of actual struggle have again shown that the special bonds of solidarity between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos have become a requirement of vital significance and a law for the existence and development of the Cambodian revolution and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, Cambodia's bonds of solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have also been restored, strengthened, and developed. In sum, the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and multiform cooperation between us and all fraternal socialist countries have developed in many forms and have improved most effectively with a high sense of unity and an excellent spirit of mutual help.

Through concrete deeds, we have found that these bonds of solidarity have become a strong foundation for the development of the PRK in the past, at present, as well as in the future.

The PRK party and government have made every effort to increase relations and mutual assistance within the international communist and workers movements, have endeavored to build relations with all countries on the basis respect for independence and sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit, and expressed a desire to establish

good relations with the ASEAN countries, particularly with the Kingdom of Thailand, a close neighbor with more than 1,000 km of common border.

We have keenly noted the latest positive trend in relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN groups of countries, heading toward consultations and meetings to settle all problems through dialogue and negotiation. Together with Vietnam and Laos, we are always prepared to cooperate with the ASEAN countries in jointly turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation, thus contributing to the cause of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Because we have pursued this correct and good-will foreign policy, over the past 10 years we have received considerable material, moral, and political assistance and support from fraternal and friendly countries, international organizations, and progressive peoples the world over. To date, we have entertained relations with 36 countries and many parties, fronts, and movements throughout the world.

Dear comrades and friends, in the past few years the world situation has undergone an extremely rapid and active evolution, clearly showing that mankind as a whole wants peace and development to turn the world, which is soon to enter the 21st century, into a world free from nuclear weapons and violence, a world without confrontation, where all nations coexist peacefully and have good relations and cooperate with each other for the sake of man's glory and values. This trend has become a powerful current that no force can block. The talks on the elimination of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and other weapons and the talks and meetings between countries, large and small, in the search for political measures to end regional disputes certainly accord with the earnest desires of all nations, including the PRK.

We warmly hail and fully support the perestroika policy, the policy of change, and the policy of reforms advocated by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

The Cambodian people hunger for peace. It is with this in mind that our party and government have put forward the policy of national reconciliation and many successive proposals, and have patiently joined other parties in talks with the aim of bringing an early end to the suffering, separation, and disputes to pool the resources in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. However, the peace our people want must be linked with independence and freedom with the guarantee that the danger of genocide would not return the country and the guarantee for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Through our past proposals, we have already made many concessions to the other side but we categorically oppose the act of taking advantage at the negotiating table, such as the unreasonable demand to dissolve the PRK before

the elections, and vehemently denounce outside influences which try to prolong the negotiations. We want a political solution on the basis of Vietnamese troop withdrawal along with the prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the end of military assistance to opposing Cambodian parties, and the end of interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

To contribute to achieving this solution, the PRK and the SRV have agreed that if there is a political solution, all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia no later than September 1989. All the points agreed above should be implemented with effective international control. The PRK hopes that other parties will keep their promise to put an end to assistance and sanctuaries to the Pol Pot clique and other opposing Cambodian forces and interference in Cambodia's internal affairs.

Through our search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, public opinion at home and abroad has clearly seen the PRK's goodwill for peace and the stubborn and war-mongering nature of the Khmer Rouge Pol Potists. On behalf of the entire Cambodian people, I would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the heads of state and government of various countries, foreign politicians, jurists, sociologists, scientists, journalists, and international organizations that have expressed sympathy for the Cambodian people's concerns and supported the PRK's national reconciliation policy and are condemning the genocidal Pol Potist criminals and demanding the non-return to Cambodia by this genocidal regime.

Dear comrades and friends, in summary, during the past 10 years of exercising the rights of masters of the country under party leadership the cadres, combatants, and people of Cambodia as a whole have held aloft the banner of pure patriotism and international solidarity and carried on the nation's tradition of struggle and hard work, daring to fight and overcome most courageously countless difficulties and obstacles left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, developing a sense of mastery and self-reliance in national defense and reconstruction, and winning the ultimate success: The Cambodian forces in all fields were born and are growing up daily to the point that they are now fairly well equipped materially, politically, culturally, and morally, becoming capable of standing firmly on their own feet as they are at present.

If, for a brief moment, we think of the situation of the country right after liberation when there were a million difficulties, and look at the conditions under which we have to restore and rebuild the country with the enemy of all stripes continuing to attack and harass us incessantly, we will truly grasp the significance of all the great overall achievements scored over the past 10 years. The situation of the Cambodian revolution will never be reversed! [applause]

The achievements we have won so far are attributable to the following important factors:

1. Because the line and policies, both domestic and foreign, are correct. They respond to the aspirations of the masses and link the interests of the Cambodian people with those of the peoples in the world, thus meeting all the national and international requirements, serving the efforts of the people to build their new lives, winning the support of the people from all social strata and all nationalities, and securing their pledge to join in all revolutionary activities.
2. Because the PRK Government plays an important role in controlling the whole country and people. This administration has been and is being consolidated from the central to the grass-roots levels. It is the genuine revolutionary power which guarantees the right to mastery of the people.
3. Because the KUFNCD, including all mass organizations of the party, has consistently implemented the national reconciliation policy, we have been able to mobilize the great masses of people, workers, peasants, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, people of all nationalities, as well as Cambodians living abroad. The ideal of defending the country and bringing prosperity to it [words indistinct]. The national united front was also a factor determining the victory of 7 January 1979 and has been an inexhaustible source of forces for national reconstruction and defense in line with the law saying that a revolution is a cause of the masses and people.
4. Because the KPRAF, which have played the role as a strong core for the entire people, have steadily developed both quantitatively and qualitatively and are assuming the national defense task protecting the revolutionary power from the central to the grass-roots levels. This task is more important than any other. In fact, if in the past 10 years we had failed to ensure the national defense task we would not have been able to score achievements as we do now.
5. Because the rank of the cadres—the bridge bringing party and state principles and line to the localities—has grown up rapidly and played an important role in all fields of work—military, political, economic, social, cultural, and so on.
6. Because the considerable material, moral, and political support and assistance of friendly countries, international organizations, and progressive peoples across the world have actively contributed to the implementation of the strategic objectives of the revolution in the country.

All these are major factors emerging through the past 10 years of actual struggle that has been crowned with pride-inspiring great victories.

I take the opportunity of this occasion to express warm admiration at the cadres, party members, combatants throughout the country, workers, peasants, intellectuals, Buddhist monks, combatants, ethnic people, and compatriots abroad for making appropriate contributions to the common victories of the revolution over the past 10 years.

I express deepest gratitude to the party, government, and people of Cambodia as a whole; to the party, government, army, and heroic people of Vietnam; to the party, government, and people of Laos; to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union; and to the parties, governments, and peoples of fraternal socialist countries; and I most deeply thank the government and people of India and various international organizations for giving all kinds of support and assistance to the just struggle of my Cambodian people. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, the great overall successes won during the past 10 years have created all the basic conditions for the revolution to enter a new historic stage, a new stage of development in quality, that is a stage in which the forces of the Cambodian revolution must ensure entirely by themselves the defense of the motherland, protection of the revolutionary gains, and construction of our new regime. We are on a path that we have already chosen and we are always in a position of strength and of victory while the enemy continues to be in a position of weakness and loses mastery. The tripartite alliance of the reactionary Khmer groups is being shaken by more acute and serious disputes and internal splits. The genocidal Pol Pot clique is now more isolated than at any other time. It is being condemned by national and international opinion which is resolutely opposed to its return to Cambodia.

In the face of such a revolutionary stage, the significance of which greatly influences the future of the country and people, and as the revolutionary struggle is in the middle of an extremely complex stage when fighting and negotiation take place simultaneously, the whole party, armed forces, and people must firmly understand their common future duty. In order to realize this duty, all sectors and levels, including the party, administrative, and mass organizations, must pay close attention to strengthening and developing the quality and capability of cadres, party members, combatants, and youths, sharpening their will and determination to carry out their tasks well, consolidate all revolutionary organizations at all levels, and improve and complement the efficiency of working procedures in all sectors so that they have sufficient strength to fulfill all tasks for the people and the revolution.

Therefore, in building real revolutionary forces in all fields by constantly relying on the people, we must pay attention to nurturing the forces of the people and heightening the conscience of self-reliance and appropriate national pride among the people.

Besides the above-mentioned tasks, we must pay particular attention to the socioeconomic field by continuing to vigorously accelerate the four economic spearheads, particularly the production of foodstuffs and rubber, and improve economic control work.

Dear comrades and friends, learning from past lessons and experiences, our party and government plan to consistently pursue the foreign policy they have already chosen. One thing that needs to be stressed first of all is that we must enhance the bonds of solidarity and multiform cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and other countries in the region and the world. Besides the socialist countries, Cambodia must develop relations and cooperation with all countries regardless of their political or social regimes, especially with countries in the region, including the Kingdom of Thailand, an immediate neighbor which has a time-honored tradition of economic cooperation with Cambodia. The PRK once again stresses its proposal to establish a security zone along the Cambodian-Thai border, and is ready to discuss all problems of common interest. The Cambodian people will never forget the relief assistance given to Cambodia by international organizations in the past. The PRK pledges to do its best to arrive at a fair and reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem, a solution that answers the earnest desire of the Cambodian people and fair opinion of the international community.

We appeal to all opposition parties to make their utmost efforts in order to reach a solution that will bring peace and stability for the Cambodian people and peace and stability to the region. We appeal to the soldiers and commanders in the Cambodian parties of the other side to quickly return to the people and their families to bring the national reconciliation into play.

We appeal to all international organizations and Cambodian parties concerned to settle the Cambodian refugee problem to bring an early end to all tragedies and separations.

As the master of the country steadfastly grasping the destiny of the country and their own destiny, cadres, combatants, and the people as a whole must be highly united in views, stance, activities, and determination to fight around the line and principles of the party and state aimed at serving the interests of the nation, motherland, and people. At the same time, they must hold aloft the spirit of international solidarity—something that they must not miss—in order to successfully implement the strategic tasks of the revolution. [applause]

#### **Heng Samrin Stresses Victory**

BK0601063289 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0520 GMT  
6 Jan 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jan (SPK)—More than 1,200 persons from various strata of the population held a grand meeting in Phnom Penh this morning to mark the 10th national day—7 January.

Present, among others, on the rostrum of honor were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, Political Bureau member and chairman of both the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Hun Sen, Political Bureau member, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Control Commission; and Bou Thang and Chea Soth, Political Bureau members and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

Foreign delegations, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations, and foreign journalists also attended this meeting.

Invited to make a speech, Chairman Heng Samrin stressed the victory of 7 January 1979 which, according to him, saved the lives of the Cambodian people as a whole from the danger of genocide and opened a new chapter in the history of the Cambodian people, a chapter of independence and freedom.

"Thanks to this victory," he said, "the time-honored relations of solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples have been restored, as well as the relations between Cambodia and the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and friendly and progressive countries the world over."

The Cambodian leader then made a brief resume of the overall achievements won by the Cambodian people during the past 10 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP. On the PRK's foreign policy, he stressed that Cambodia has done its best to maintain good relations with all countries regardless of their political tendencies, on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit, particularly with the Kingdom of Thailand. The PRK proposes the establishment of a safety zone along the Cambodian-Thai border, and is ready to discuss all problems concerning the two countries. Chairman Heng Samrin declared that he was ready, together with Vietnam and Laos, to cooperate with the ASEAN countries in turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation contributing to the restoration of peace in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world.

Heng Samrin recalled the goodwill of the PRK Government in bringing to an early end the sufferings of the Cambodian people to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. On the other hand, the opposite side has taken advantage of the negotiation to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. The Cambodian leader condemned any external force which seeks by all means to protract the negotiation. He thanked foreign countries, politicians, scholars, scientists, journalists, and international organizations that have shown interest in the Cambodian problem,

that have voiced their support for the national reconciliation policy of the PRK, and that have demanded the non-return to power in Cambodia of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The general secretary once again affirmed that the PRK will do its utmost to arrive at a fair and just political settlement of the Cambodian problem. He called on all opposition factions to make their best contribution to a solution that will bring peace and stability to the Cambodian people and to the region. He urged those in the ranks of the Khmer opposition groups to rally around the revolution in order to bring the national reconciliation policy into play.

"On the impetus of the achievements won and heartened by the indefectible solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and friendly and progressive countries the world over, we are sure of the total victory of the Cambodian revolution," Chairman Heng Samrin said in conclusion.

Before the meeting was held, a delegation of the party, government, front, and mass organizations of Cambodia led by Heng Samrin laid a wreath at the monument to the war dead.

#### **Vietnamese Delegation Pays Call**

BK0601073189 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0647 GMT  
6 Jan 89

[Text] Phnom Penh (SPK) January 6—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the visiting Vietnamese delegation, yesterday paid a courtesy visit to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee.

At a reception held at the former Royal Palace, Heng Samrin, who is also president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, warmly welcomed the participation of the top-level Vietnamese delegation in celebrations of the PRK's 10th national day as a vivid symbol of the special ties between the two fraternal countries.

On behalf of the Kampuchean party, government and people, he expressed deep gratitude to the Vietnamese people and Army who had helped the Kampuchean people in their struggle to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime and has been assisting Kampuchea in national construction and in the fight against the comeback of the Pol Potist criminals.

He attributed the Kampuchean people's great achievements over the past 10 years to the valuable support and assistance of the fraternal and friendly countries, especially the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. "The Jan. 7, 1979 victory was not only the victory of the Kampuchean people but also of all the progressive people the world over," he said.

In reply, Nguyen Van Linh said the Vietnamese people have followed with great concern every step of development of the Kampuchean Revolution and greatly rejoiced at Kampuchea's considerable achievements over the past 10 years. He expressed the wish that the special relations between the two countries would be further developed and the Kampuchean people would record ever greater success in their just cause.

#### **Heng Samrin Meets With LPDR Leader**

*BK0601085289 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0657 GMT  
6 Jan 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Jan (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, received in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Heng Samrin, also chairman of the PRK Council of State, thanked the Lao leader and his entourage for coming to attend the celebration of Cambodia's 10th national day. He regarded this presence as an encouragement to further consolidate the friendship, solidarity, and overall cooperation between the two countries.

"The remarkable achievements recorded in all fields in Cambodia during the past decade, particularly the steady development of Cambodia's revolutionary armed forces, cannot be separated from the assistance of fraternal socialist countries, including that of the LPDR," said Heng Samrin.

In reply, Kaysone Phomvihan praised the remarkable achievements of the Cambodian people. He expressed his belief that the solidarity, friendship, and multiform cooperation between Laos and Cambodia will be further developed and consolidated with every passing day.

#### **Hun Sen Interview on Cambodian Situation**

*BK0601084589 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0622 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 6—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, in a recent interview with the local press, dealt with the evolution of the Kampuchean situation, especially difficulties and obstacles in the search for a solution to the Kampuchean issue and foreign assistance to the Kampuchean people over the past ten years.

Chairman Hun Sen said among other things:

"On the diplomatic front, the situation has changed from confrontation to detente in conformity with the general trend now prevailing over the world, namely all conflicts and disputes should be resolved through negotiations. It is still fresh in our mind that when the

blood-thirsty Pol Pot clique was overthrown in 1979, the situation in Kampuchea and in Southeast Asia as a whole was strained with the formation of two opposing blocs as a result of close Sino-American collusion.

With their coordination in various fields, Beijing and Washington have sought to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea under the pretext of supporting the resistance to the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea who had come to help the Kampuchean people oust the universally condemned genocidal Pol Pot regime. In the first stage, the enemy attempted to topple the PRK by combining military means with systematic economic and diplomatic blockade. Their aim was to weaken the revolution of Kampuchea and of the three Indochinese countries as well. However, they have failed to overthrow the PRK and contain the evolution of the situation in Kampuchea. With the PRK's steady growth, especially in the defence and security field, and with the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries, we have since 1982 effected annual partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea.

The PRK and Vietnamese governments have decided to continue the pullout of Vietnamese troops whether a political solution to the Kampuchean issue will be achieved or not. With the PRK's constant development, especially its resounding military victory over the enemy's hideouts along the Kampuchean-Thai border in the 1984-85 dry season, we have tilted the balance of force on the diplomatic front in our favour.

"At the same time, the enemy's military strategy was pushed into a weakening position, they have to reduce their activities from campaigns involving big forces to small and scattered hit-and-run attacks which could not hinder the advance of the Kampuchean revolution. In other words, they failed to topple the PRK by means of war. We have successfully carried out a people's war by mobilizing all the strength of the entire people in national defence and unremittently consolidating our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

"Proceeding from correct analysis of the Kampuchean situation in 1985, the parties and governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have made a joint decision on the continued partial pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and fixed the deadline for the total withdrawal by 1990. If no political solution is found our political and diplomatic struggle will continue as it does.

"However, we have always shown our good-will attitude toward the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue. In late 1984, preparations for a secret meeting between me (Hun Sen) and Samdech Sihanouk in France were spoiled by China and the Khmer Rouge. When 1985 came, we did hope that that year would see an end to the state of confrontation not only in Southeast Asia but also

in other regions with the convening of the first Soviet-U.S. summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary M. Gorbachev.

"In Southeast Asia there was a trend of dialogue beginning with the meeting between Vietnam—representing the group of the three Indochinese countries—and Indonesia—representing the ASEAN countries—which resulted in the decision on the holding of the informal meeting in Jakarta or the "cocktail party" among all Khmer warring factions in the first stage and between them and the ASEAN countries, Vietnam and Laos in the second stage. The situation was unfolding favourably for dialogue including the talks between Hun Sen and Sihanouk and among the opposition Khmer factions... These things showed that the state of confrontation was gradually replaced by detente and cooperation between the countries in the region in the quest of a solution to the Kampuchean problem. And these also implied a recognition of the PRK's decisive role in every political solution to the Kampuchean issue because if the other sides refused to talk with the PRK Government, there would be no problem.

"At the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) officially held in July 198 a compromise was made with the recognition of the two key interlinked issues: the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea and the cessation of outside aid to all opposition forces, an end to the interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, and the prevention of the return to power by the Khmer Rouge Pol Potists. In short, the opposition forces, due to their failure to topple the PRK by military means, had to accept the prevailing trend in the region and the goodwill of the PRK as well as the two other Indochinese countries."

On the Kampuchean people's difficulties over the past decade, Chairman Hun Sen said:

"Now we can say that we have already overcome the most difficult period after the country's liberation. We began national construction from scratch at a time when peace and war intermingled. Although peace is ensured in most parts of the country but we still face with bloodshed and sacrifices for survival due to the enemy's sabotage. The Kampuchean people have no other alternative but to take arms to defend themselves and prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge Pol Potists while rebuilding their country."

He further noted that thanks to steady development in Kampuchea and assistance and support from international community, the PRK's role has been constantly enhanced, especially in the settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

With regard to the present situation in Kampuchea, Chairman Hun Sen said:

There exist two possibilities for the Kampuchean issue: a political solution, or no political solutions will be achieved. To reach a political solution, all parties must accept a concession. In such a political solution, there are internal and international aspects to be resolved on the principle of the two interlinked issues agreed upon at the recent JIM. However, the internal aspect is not yet solved. If the countries concerned in the Kampuchean conflict hold that the Kampuchean problem can be solved through the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea simultaneously with the cessation of foreign aid to the Khmer opposition factions as proposed at the JIM, with the new stance of China which has declared to cut off its aid to the tripartite coalition, the international aspect can be settled before the internal one. The other possibility is that we can also face with a situation without a political solution. On this point, I would like to recall that the Kampuchean issue is a complex one involving several parties and countries.

The proposal raised by the Khmer opposition factions is only aimed at dissolving the PRK and opening the way for the return of Pol Potists to power. It is obvious that the demand for the Khmer Rouge Pol Potists' political and military role means the return to power of the Pol Pot clique and the outbreak of an unlimited and uncontrolled civil war. We cannot accept such a demand. We would rather accept the present state of things, namely sporadic conflicts as they are seen in the country, than face with a war that enables the Pol Potists to massacre the Kampuchean people again. At present, the enemy are seeking to prolong the suffering of the Kampuchean people. Recently at the Working Commission's meeting in Paris Samdech Sihanouk posed an arrogant condition on negotiations. This condition pushed the meeting into deadlock because Sihanouk has compelled the PRK to accept his stance while utterly ignoring our views and position. Of course, the PRK cannot accept his attitude as the Kampuchean people are not his prisoners of war. "If there is no political solution to the Kampuchean problem the situation in Kampuchea will keep evolving. Vietnamese troops will continue to repatriate from Kampuchea. When the total pullout is effected then the Kampuchean problem will also disappear. At present, there remain two cards in the Kampuchea conflict. One is in the hand of the PRK which struggles for the prevention of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea, and the cessation of aid to Khmer opposition factions. The other is seized by the other side which insists on the demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops. But when all Vietnamese troops withdraw from Kampuchea as planned in 1990 there will be only one card in the PRK's hand."

Asked about foreign support and assistance to the Kampuchean people, Chairman Hun Sen said:

"The most important moral support and material assistance come from the fraternal socialist countries, especially Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Laos. Support and

assistance from other progressive and peace- and justice-loving people the world over and international organizations are very valuable.

"The Kampuchean revolution has attributed its steady growth to the two factors: the national strength and international support and assistance. In the first stage of our revolution, our people rallied around the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea now the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland with the backing of Vietnamese volunteer troops in the struggle to topple the genocidal Pol Pot regime on January 7, 1979. After liberation, the Kampuchean situation was very complicated and the the Kampuchean people once again faced with danger of famine. In these circumstances the assistance from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos and others were of great importance to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have rendered both humanitarian and development aid to Kampuchea. But assistance from the Soviet Union is of most importance to the Kampuchean people's national development over the past years. We also profoundly thank all the peace- and justice-loving peoples across the world including those in Western countries for their humanitarian aid, through non-governmental organizations, to the Kampuchean people.

**Sihanouk Note on Current Situation**  
*BK0601041589 (Clandestine) Voice of the  
National Army of Democratic Kampuchea  
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 5 Jan 89*

["1 January Note of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to Their Excellencies Foreign Ministers of Countries Friendly to the Cambodian People"]

[Text] 1. Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia is not real and is not unconditional.

Currently a number of Western circles and others are giving a lot of credence to Hanoi's claim that all Vietnamese troops occupying my country will be withdrawn from Cambodia to Vietnam by 1990-91 whether there is an agreement among various Cambodian parties or not. Only stupid people and those colluding with the Communist Vietnamese are not aware of Vietnam's tricks, for which it is notorious. Although it is facing great difficulties in the country itself, in Cambodia, and in the international arena, Vietnam still refuses to give up its colonialist and expansionist policy toward weak neighboring countries like Cambodia and Laos. Vietnam will not renounce its Cambodian occupation.

True, some Western observers and others witnessed successive Vietnamese troop pullouts from Cambodia. These were events Vietnam staged to dupe the observers. However, what they did not want to acknowledge is that the Vietnamese troop pullouts were just troop rotation. Tired soldiers unable to fight were replaced by fresh

ones. When Vietnam brought fresh troops to Cambodia, it did not ask anyone to witness them; there was no fanfare. Observers were not asked to witness Vietnam bringing fresh troops to my country.

The truth is the Hanoi Vietnamese cannot reduce the number of their soldiers, who are currently occupying and imposing their colonialist yoke on Cambodia, to less than 100,000. There are at least 100,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, according to the U.S. intelligence service. It is obvious that if the number of Vietnamese troops is really less than 100,000, the PRK regime of Hun Sen and Heng Samrin would crumble in no time like a palace built of paper.

Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh regime, the PRK, told me in November 1988 in Fere-en-Tardenois that the SRV Armed Forces would pull out from Cambodia only when the following conditions are met.

1. Dissolution of the army of the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot, that is the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea or there should be measures to discard the Pol Pot danger.

2. End of foreign assistance to the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, the Sihanoukist National Army, and the small army of His Excellency Son Sann, that is the KPNLF.

3. Before the general election in Cambodia, the communist regime of the PRK should be preserved and this regime should organize the election. There should be a political agreement among various Cambodian parties acknowledging the legitimacy and legality of the PRK. The PRK regime is in charge of organizing the election. The PRK is not to be dissolved. Vietnamese forces will pull out from Cambodia in 12 months after this kind of agreement is reached among various Cambodian parties and when there is no longer the Pol Pot danger.

Another issue, which is not a small one and should be stressed, is that the so-called Cambodian Army of the PRK is made up of Vietnamese forces disguised as Cambodian troops, including officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, and technicians. They have been naturalized as Cambodians after receiving permission from the PRK Government. Currently there are over 40,000 disguised troops in the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin army. Apart from this, there are nearly a million Vietnamese nationals, sent from Vietnam to Cambodia between 1978 and 1988, to occupy our Cambodian land. The majority of these Vietnamese nationals have been naturalized through the traitorous government in Phnom Penh; a number of others are armed militiamen.

In sum, in early 1989 there are about 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia belonging to the SRV Army. There are about 20,000 genuine Vietnamese soldiers included in the PRK army. On top of this, there are also about 100,000 militiamen. Thus, the armed Vietnamese forces in Cambodia are about 220,000 strong against

65,000 of the Cambodian nationalist resistance movements made up of 40,000 Khmer Rouge troops, 20,000 Sihanoukist troops, and 5,000 troops of His Excellency Son Sann. If the superpowers friendly to the Cambodian people agree to and accept the proposal of Hun Sen and Hanoi to link the end of the superpowers' assistance to the Cambodian nationalist resistance movements with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, it would mean that the friendly superpowers are encouraging Vietnam to continue imposing its colonialist yoke and to continue implementing the Vietnamization of Cambodia without any shame or restraint by tying the hands and feet and weakening the strength of the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces. People should not be foolish and fall into this gross trap of the Vietnamese colonialists and their puppets in Phnom Penh.

2. Norodom Sihanouk has not taken any tough stand against Hun Sen. Some foreign and Cambodian circles have been accusing me, since the third meeting between Hun Sen and myself in November 1988 in Fere-en-Tardenois, of having taken a tough stand which is a strange direction that blocks progress toward solving the Cambodian problem. I would like these people to judge me correctly and realistically. With my profound love for my people, I have done my best to end their current suffering. I have never balked at facing criticism and severe and unjust condemnation, and the insults of the Red Khmer, Blue Khmer, or of CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann, not to mention some foreigners, when I agreed to hold political talks with Hun Sen in France. My three meetings with Hun Sen did not produce any results toward a reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. For one reason, Hun Sen came to France just for propaganda purposes to try and legitimize his illegal regime. He did not want to solve the Cambodian problem. For another, I, Sihanouk, have maintained my position and continued to demand the same points for Cambodia, namely that Vietnam should unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with a clear program; simultaneously dissolve Democratic Kampuchea of the CGDK and the PRK before general elections in Cambodia; and set up a provisional four-party Cambodian government. This quadripartite government has the task of organizing general elections in Cambodia under the supervision of an international control commission, setting up a four-party Cambodian army, convening an international conference on Cambodia, and dispatching international peacekeeping forces to Cambodia. The world is clearly aware of all this in the past few years. I have not changed. So why do people say I have changed and am intransigent? Do they want Sihanouk, whose name symbolically represents the 100-percent independence of Cambodia, to abandon his ideals for Cambodia's 100-percent independence and become a puppet of the type of Quisling, Pierre Lavale, or Marshal Petain, who were just president of a state lacking of foreign aggressors, when the end of his life is approaching? People talk about free elections and the self-determination right of the Cambodian people. If this is so, why do they accuse me of being intransigent when

I demand that my people have genuine right to free elections, namely elections outside the framework of the PRK, which is an illegal regime? People talk about the necessity to discard Pol Potism before Vietnam pulls out its troops from Cambodia. However, is there any foreign superpower willing to send a large number of troops to my country to eliminate Pol Potism, since for the past 10 years the renowned Red Vietnamese Army has failed to do so?

The Communist Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh, namely the Hun Sen regime, have rejected my proposal to have international peacekeeping forces—what people call the Blue Task Forces of the United Nations—to Cambodia. In such a situation, can one solve the issue of preventing Pol Potism from returning to power? Hun Sen still rejects my reasonable proposal. In this situation, if I were to accept Hun Sen's order, that is accepting orders of Hun Sen's masters, the Communist Vietnamese, then my country, Cambodia, and my people, the Cambodian people, will be destined to be like Kampuchea Kraom, which became South Vietnam in the 19th century and the Khmer Kraom [ethnic Cambodians living in South Vietnam]? We would become a colony of Vietnam.

This I absolutely cannot accept. No foreign superpower can force me to accept this. I will absolutely not abandon the national liberation struggle and Cambodia's full independence and will absolutely not abandon the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. Now and in the future, I absolutely will not recognize the PRK even as a fait accompli.

3. I am profoundly grateful to Indonesia which has provided all kind of assistance and noble support to the Cambodian people in their national liberation struggle. The informal meeting in Jakarta, JIM, took place because Indonesia's understanding and sympathy for the Cambodian people and because Indonesia realizes that it is necessary to find a way to end the suffering as soon as possible. However, the SRV and the PRK have used the first informal meeting in Jakarta as a propaganda platform by preventing this meeting from being of interest in the search for a reasonable solution to the tragic Cambodian problem.

As for the second Jakarta informal meeting, JIM II, what right do I have to prevent people from convening it in February 1989 or at another time? My party, FUNCINPEC-ANS, will certainly send an official delegation to attend the JIM-2 when it is convened.

However, I sincerely express my concern that Vietnam and its puppets will certainly use this Jakarta meeting to once again carry out deceitful propaganda activities to legitimize the PRK regime, which is an illegal regime propped up by the SRV. This is unacceptable and this regime should be condemned as well. If JIM II did not

achieve any results favorable for an independent Cambodia and for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, it would complicate further the efforts to find a reasonable solution to the Cambodian problem. That is why I would humbly request that JIM II should not be so quickly convened in 1989.

As for the working committee of various Cambodian parties, which would meet occasionally in Paris, I am not hopeful that it is useful to the search for a just solution to the Cambodian problem because the Hun Sen-PRK group uses this platform, now and in the future, to show their presence and to legitimize its PRK regime in the international arena. This group does not care about solving the Cambodian problem. I have officially ordered my representatives in the working committee not to hold any talks with the Hun Sen-PRK group because these talks would be futile.

Negotiations or talks between Beijing and Moscow on the Cambodian problem could one day produce good results to assist in solving the Cambodian problem. On this issue, I cannot predict the outcome but I have the duty to express warmest thanks to the PRC Government for informing me that the PRC Government will always support my five-point proposal on solving the Cambodian problem.

In my opinion, Hun Sen—the PRK and Hanoi—the SRV should not be counted on for progress in solving the Cambodian problem reasonably. The Cambodian issue can be solved only through the efforts and sacrifice of the armed forces of Cambodian nationalist resistance movements against Vietnam on the Cambodian battlefield and with the assistance and support of the United Nations, the UN Security Council, and the UN secretary general. The Cambodian nationalist resistance movements should further intensify their armed struggle from day to day.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk  
[Dated] Paris, 1 January 1989

**Sihanouk Says Continued Fighting Only Way to Peace**  
*BK0601074089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Text] Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk on Wednesday in Paris, France said that the deadlock on the issue of Cambodia's future can only be solved through fighting on the battlefield.

Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that he was not happy with the results of the recent rounds of talks to solve the Cambodian problem. He said Hun Sen is responsible for the failure of the meetings because Hun Sen violated the negotiations by trying to gain legitimacy for his regime, which was propped up by Vietnam. He further said that this issue can be solved one way only,

and that is through efforts and sacrifices on the battlefield in Cambodia by Cambodian resistance forces which are intensifying their activities against the Vietnamese aggressors.

**DK Army Report on SRV Reinforcements**  
*BK0501021389 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jan 89*

["Report from the Combat Department of the DK National Army Supreme Command Summing Up the Number of Fresh Vietnamese Soldiers Dispatched to Cambodia by the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy in December and Between June and the End of December 1988"—dated 3 January]

[Text] Since the Hanoi Vietnamese announced the withdrawal of 50,000 troops, and similar to previous troop withdrawals, the Vietnamese have successively sent new Vietnamese troops from Vietnam, dressed as Cambodian soldiers, to Cambodia.

The Combat Department of the DK National Army Supreme Command would like to recall reports on the Hanoi Vietnamese sending fresh troops from Vietnam in December and sum up the number sent between June and the end of December 1988. 1. Review of reports summing up the number of fresh Vietnamese soldiers sent from Vietnam to Cambodia from 8 to 31 December 1988.

On 8 December, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched 200 fresh Vietnamese troops, dressed in Cambodian soldiers' uniforms, from Kaoh Tral by sea to Cambodia and stationed them at Prek Ambel village in Kaoh Toch commune, Prey Nop District, Kampot Province.

Also on 8 December, 900 Vietnamese soldiers dressed in Cambodian soldiers' uniforms were dispatched along Route Nationale 2; after spending a night in Phnom Penh they were taken along Route Nationale 5 to Battambang town.

On 9 December, 90 Vietnamese soldiers dressed in Cambodian soldiers' uniforms and backed by 3 tanks were dispatched from Vietnam along Route 13 to Cambodia along Route Nationale 13, and through Snuol district seat and Kratie provincial seat to Stung Treng provincial seat.

On 11 December, the Vietnamese sent 4,500 Vietnamese troops, dressed in Cambodian soldiers' uniforms, from the 9th Military Region in Vietnam by sea to Ream port. They were taken by road and deployed along Route Nationale 10 and on the Samlot and Peam Ta battlefields.

On 16 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese brought 300 new Vietnamese troops dressed as Cambodian soldiers from Kaoh Tral by boat to Kep port and stationed them in Kampot provincial seat.

On 18 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 2,340 fresh Vietnamese troops from Routes Nationale 2 and 4 in Vietnam to Sre Ambel district seat in Koh Kong Province.

On 20 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese brought 800 Vietnamese soldiers, dressed as Cambodian soldiers, from Ha Tien by sea to Kompong Som port; these troops were then taken by train to Phnom Penh and stationed in Battambang provincial seat.

Also on 20 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese brought 330 new Vietnamese troops from Vietnam, dressed as Cambodian soldiers, to Chikreng District seat in Siem Reap Province.

On 21 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent 600 fresh Vietnamese troops dressed as Cambodian soldiers from Tay Ninh through Route Nationale 22 in Vietnam, along Route 22 and Route Nationale 7 in Cambodia, and across the Tonle Bet River and Kompong Cham provincial town to the west.

Also on 21 December, 600 new Vietnamese soldiers dressed as Cambodian troops were brought from Tinh Bien to Lok along Route Nationale 2 and through Kompong Trach; 100 soldiers were stationed in Kampot provincial seat; 100 along Route 16 from Kampot to Kep; 100 along both sides of Route Nationale 3 from Kampot to Thvea; and 300 others were deployed in the Dang Tong area along Route Nationale 3.

On 24 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese brought 300 new Vietnamese troops dressed as Cambodian soldiers from Vietnam by helicopters; 150 were stationed in Lok market and the other 150 in Kompong Trach market.

On 28 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 900 new Vietnamese soldiers dressed as Cambodian soldiers from Tay Ninh along Route 22 in Vietnam, through Route Nationale 7, across the Tonle Bet River and Kompong Cham town, and along Route Nationale 6 to Phnum Toch and Phnum Thom in Mongkolborei District, Battambang Province.

On 30 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 600 new Vietnamese troops dressed as Cambodian soldiers from Tay Ninh along Route 22 in Vietnam, through Route Nationale 7, and across the Tonle Bet River and Kompong Cham town through Route Nationale 6 to Varin district seat in Siem Reap Province.

On 31 December, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 1,850 new Vietnamese soldiers dressed as Cambodian troops from Prey Nokor [Ho Chi Minh City] along Route 1 in Vietnam, through Route Nationale 1 in Cambodia, and across Neak Luong to Kandal provincial seat and Phnom Penh.

In sum, in December the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought over 14,000 new troops from Vietnam to Cambodia.

2. In sum, from June to the end of December 1988, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dispatched over 40,000 new Vietnamese troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. This number represents new Vietnamese troops sent by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors to Cambodia from June to the end of December 1988, excluding the tens of thousands of armed Vietnamese nationals the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent to Cambodia.

These over 40,000 troops clearly show that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not withdrawn any of their aggressor forces from Cambodia. Therefore, their announcement on withdrawing 50,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops was just deceitful propaganda aimed at to duping international opinion. This deceitful maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors is an attempt to lessen the international community's pressure which firmly demands that the Hanoi Vietnamese unconditionally and immediately withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

The truth on the battlefield in Cambodia is that fierce fighting still continues both on battlefields inside Cambodia and along the western border. All these facts clearly show people that the 50,000-troop pullout announcement of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors is just deceitful propaganda like previous troop pullout announcements. This is a strategy of the Hanoi Vietnamese to disguise as Cambodians Vietnamese aggressor troops and nearly a million Vietnamese nationals so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever in accordance with its Indochinese federation strategy.

The Combat Department of the DK National Army Supreme Command notes that the world is well aware of the Hanoi Vietnamese tricks during the past 10 years. The world will not believe and pay any attention to the stinking deceitful propaganda of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. People will continue to unite and more vigorously pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who are facing great difficulties both on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia and in Vietnam itself, so that the Vietnamese cannot improve their situation until they are forced to solve the issue of their aggression in Cambodia politically by withdrawing all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

[Dated] 3 January 1989.

[Signed] Combat Department of the DK National Army  
Supreme Command

## Indonesia

### Reaction to U.S. Downing of Libyan Jets

#### House Commission Comments

BK0601011289 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0000 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] House Commission I [in charge of foreign affairs] considers Washington's action in shooting two Libyan jet fighters reckless and provocative. The action taken by the White House is highly deplorable because the Middle East peace process has been improving lately following U.S. readiness to hold talks with the PLO.

Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta yesterday, Imron Rosyadi, chief of House Commission I, said that the U.S. provocative action against Libya was favorable to Israel which does not want the U.S.-PLO dialogue to take place. According to Rosyadi, Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi has already made preparations for the United States to inspect poisonous chemicals plants rumored to be producing chemical bombs.

#### Dailies Deplore 'Attack'

BK0601071889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0600 GMT 6 Jan 89

[From Press Review]

[Text] MERDEKA deplores the U.S. attack on Libyan jet fighters which took place at a time when the international community is witnessing tendencies toward the relaxation of tension in various regions and when mankind is hoping to achieve world peace. This means that acts of violence should be avoided.

In this regard, PELITA says that democracy must be asserted in settling various disputes and differences of views. Of course, those concerned must be able to subdue their emotions.

BISNIS INDONESIA notes Washington's belief that the Mediterranean Sea incident is over. Libyan leader Al-Qadhafi does not think so. He has already asked the UN Security Council to immediately convene a meeting to discuss the issue. BISNIS INDONESIA is worried that al-Qadhafi will carry out his vow to avenge the U.S. attack with retaliatory acts.

JAYAKARTA also regrets the continued tension in the Middle East. This daily hopes that the United States as a superpower will act as a peacemaker, and not as a hostile influence, in the region.

Meanwhile, KOMPAS notes that every time a big country strikes a small one, spontaneous sympathy tends to go to the small country, even though the former's reasons are sufficiently rational. Whatever considerations there may be, an attack by a big country on a small country will generate reactions regarding the big country as cocky even though the big country has its own perceptions of its responsibilities for world peace and national interests. Libya has been labelled as the father of terrorism due to its attitude of justifying all acts and aiding radical movements everywhere. This daily is worried that the U.S.-Libyan incident will affect the peace process which is painfully moving ahead in the Middle East.

#### 'Political Observer' on Downing

BK0601092389 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0849 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] Jakarta, January 6 (OANA-ANTARA)—Political and international affairs observer Lukman Harun has said that the Arab League's reaction on the shooting down of two Libyan fighter planes by the United States is very correct and has his full support.

The Arab League in its reaction stated that the shooting down of two Libyan MIG-23 fighter planes by U.S. fighter planes in the Mediterranean Sea last Wednesday [4 January] was an act of aggression and a setback for the Middle East peace efforts.

In a statement to the press here on Friday, Lukman Harun further said that through this act of the United States, the situation in the Middle East which is calming down, will be heated up again, which probably would obstruct the efforts in seeking a settlement in the prolonged Middle East conflict.

The Muhammadiyah [Islamic group] prominent figure further pointed out that it is more proper for the United States to refrain from taking such unsympathetic action and solve the problem with Libya peacefully and through negotiations and not take the law into its own hands, which certainly would arouse world antipathy against the United States.

To remove prolonged conflicts in the Mediterranean region, it is advisable for the United States to withdraw its fleet from the Libyan coast and stop further aggressive acts, he added.

Lukman Harun expressed his conviction that Libya will not put obstacles to U.S. fighter planes in the Mediterranean, which had been used as a pretext of the shooting down of the Libyan fighter planes by the United States.

"The United States is known as a peace-loving and anti-terrorist country; why with Libya it is acting just the other way round? With the PLO, it is willing to negotiate, why not with Libya?" he said.

**Editorial Views Prospects of Holding JIM II**  
*BK0501124389 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN*  
*in Indonesian 29 Dec 88 p 6*

[Editorial: "Will the JIM II Be Held in February 1989?"]

[Text] One question remaining unanswered at the end of 1988 is whether the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM II] will be held in February as scheduled, postponed, or even canceled. The host, in this case Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, already announced that the JIM II would be held in February 1989 based on the commitment made by all parties concerned that they wanted to attend such a meeting. However, three of the four Cambodian factions grouped in the CGDK, namely the Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khmer Rouge factions, proposed that the JIM II be postponed.

The three factions believe that the JIM II will not produce the desired results before the fourth faction, namely the Hun Sen-led Phnom Penh government, changes its stand by accepting Prince Sihanouk's proposal that both the Phnom Penh government and the CGDK be disbanded first and then jointly form a coalition government consisting of the four factions. On the other hand, Hun Sen proposed that the de facto [preceding two words in English] government in Phnom Penh be allowed to continue its existence and that general elections be held under the joint supervision of the four factions. After the elections, a new government will be formed to replace the current Phnom Penh government.

With the existence of the two contradictory views, the recent meeting attended by the four factions in Paris was deadlocked. The three factions hope that the postponement of the JIM II will make Vietnam and the Soviet Union exert their influence on Hun Sen to change his stand.

What about our stand as a host toward the three factions' proposal to postpone the meeting?

The JIM I had successfully carried out its historical role, namely organizing a meeting for the four Cambodian factions, which, before the convening of the JIM I, had no chance to meet and seek a solution to the Cambodian problem—a solution by and for the benefit of the Cambodian people themselves. The JIM I also mobilized all Southeast Asian nations, except Burma, to work together toward the solution to the Cambodian problem in a spirit of common responsibility by Southeast Asian nations, which want to see a peaceful Southeast Asia.

The two interrelated roles were still in the preliminary stage when the JIM I was held. A Working Group was supposed to pave the way for the JIM II, which is expected to bring the results achieved in the preliminary stage to a more advanced stage. However, the Khmer Rouge did not attend the working group sessions so the results were not satisfactory.

Meanwhile, the momentum activated by the JIM I also helped produce a flurry of diplomatic activities for the solution of the Cambodian problem, namely the United Nations passed a new resolution which included the outcome of the JIM I, the PRC and the Soviet Union discussed the Cambodian issue during the PRC foreign minister's visit to Moscow. The meeting held in Moscow was indeed important because the PRC is known to support the Khmer Rouge, while the Soviet Union, through Vietnam, supports the Phnom Penh government. Up to now, we still have no idea as to what the two supporters have agreed as far as the Cambodian issue is concerned.

India also launched its diplomatic initiative. However, the Cambodian factions themselves have been most active by holding their meetings in Paris. If their Paris meetings had been successful, the JIM II could have proceeded smoothly and all parties inside and outside Southeast Asia, including the PRC and the Soviet Union, could have done nothing but endorse and support the agreement reached by the four Cambodian factions.

Will the JIM II become a forum which will be able to create a breakthrough in the current impasse among the four factions? Or will the JIM II be held only after the impasse is broken as a result of direct or indirect influence exerted by forces outside Cambodia and Southeast Asia, especially the PRC and the Soviet Union?

We in Indonesia continue to cherish hopes that the Cambodian problem will be solved by the Cambodian people themselves for the common interest of all nations in Southeast Asia. That is why we continue to offer our services to the effect that the JIM II will indeed be held in February 1989. However, whether or not our offer is accepted depends on the Cambodian groups themselves.

**Bomb Threat Forces Plane To Land in Bali**  
*BK0401010489 Jakarta Domestic Service*  
*in Indonesian 0000 GMT 4 Jan 89*

[Text] A Boeing 747 plane belonging to Air India, which was on its Sydney-Singapore-Bombay flight, had to make an emergency landing at Denpasar's Ngurah Rai Airport and discharge all its passengers due to a suspected bomb planted in it.

The incident began when the Singapore Airport authorities received a telephone threat by an unidentified person who warned that a bomb was planted in the Air India plane, which was flying from Sydney to Singapore. The Singapore authorities then reported the threat to the Department of Communications in Jakarta and through [words indistinct], the plane finally landed at the Ngurah Rai Airport in Denpasar, Bali.

However, after investigations by the Indonesian authorities, no explosive was found on the plane.

## Laos

**Souban Salitthilat on U.S. Talks, Relations**  
*BK0601095889 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0859 GMT 6 Jan 89

["Lao Deputy Foreign Minister on Lao-U.S. Negotiations"—KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, January 6 (KPL)—Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat on January 4 gave an interview on the results of the Lao-U.S. negotiations held here on January 2-3, 1989.

He noted that this round of the Lao-U.S. negotiations was moderately significant. The two sides reviewed the Lao-U.S. relations in the previous period and searched ways for further developing the relations between the two countries.

The U.S. side affirmed that the U.S. Administration upheld the 1987 joint Lao-U.S. statement, respected the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of Laos, refrained from interfering in Laos' internal affairs and backing any individuals' resistance against Laos.

Concerning narcotic problems, the two sides agreed to form an expert group.

The Lao deputy foreign minister further disclosed that the U.S. delegation would report upon the aftermath of the recent drought affecting Laos to the U.S. Administration. Souban Salitthilat went on that the Lao and U.S. technicians would hold a meeting in late January 1989 to take measures for the search of the remains of the U.S. servicemen missing in action during the Indochinese war throughout a year. [sentence as received] This matter was attached to the Lao proposals on humanitarian issues towards the damage during the war created by the U.S.

In conclusion, Souban Salitthilat said that the two sides unanimously held that the current situation is the right time for the normalization of the Lao-U.S. relationship, despite some problems. The exchange of ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the two sides can be done step-by-step while the stance of the two sides is approaching.

**Editorial on PRK Anniversary Celebration Plan**  
*BK0501131589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 5 Jan 89

[Editorial: "Organize the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the PRK National Day in a Joyous and Meaningful Manner"]

[Text] On 7 January this year, the PRK will be 10 years old. At present, the fraternal Cambodian people are joyously and happily making preparations to organize the celebration of the anniversary of the day of their

miraculous victory as well as the day of opening the new era for independence, freedom, and self-mastery. It is also the celebration of the Cambodian people's fundamental achievements scored in economic, cultural, and social rehabilitation and development as well as their victory in safeguarding the revolutionary fruits gained over the past 10 years.

The forthcoming great anniversary is a significantly meaningful event and a joyous occasion not only for the Cambodian people, but also for all peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world. This is because 7 January was the day on which the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was overthrown and the Cambodian people were liberated from the tragedy of genocide and rescued from the danger of intimidation, torture, and brutal killing that gripped Cambodia for 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days during which more than 3 million Cambodian people were killed and all socioeconomic foundations were ruthlessly destroyed.

Since liberation, under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of the KPRP, the Cambodian people have overcome numerous difficulties and have managed to score great victories in defending the country by preventing the genocidal Pol Pot regime from returning to Cambodia again. Numerous successes have also been recorded in the field of national reconstruction, thereby contributing to gradually improving the living conditions of the Cambodian people. At the same time, the status and role of the PRK is also gradually rising in the international arena.

We, the Lao people, are overwhelmingly joyous over the miraculous victory scored on 7 January 1979 and the great successes scored by the Cambodian people in the past 10 years. We are also overwhelmingly pleased to see that the time-honored relations of friendship and special solidarity between the LPRP and the KPRP and between the two countries and peoples of Laos and Cambodia are bearing more fruits continuously. Particularly, the all-round cooperation between the two countries in the past 10 years has been rewarded with glorious fruits. This phenomenon once again testifies to the fact that the relations of friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam are the law for survival and development of each country.

On the basis of this spirit, the Lao party, state, and multiethnic people have always consistently rendered support to the just cause of the fraternal Cambodian party, state, and people. When the Cambodian revolution ran into difficulties, we never abandoned our efforts to rescue it from the trouble. And today when the Cambodian people are very happy with the achievements they have made, we are also extremely elated for we regard those successes as our own.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the PRK this year, throughout the LPDR, political campaigns have been launched among our entire party,

Army, and people, aimed at increasing our understanding of the 7 January victory and the special relations between Laos and Cambodia. We have extensively launched emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the 10th anniversary of the fraternal Cambodian people's national day. At the same time, we have also organized propaganda lectures on the achievements and victories scored by the Cambodian people and on the aspiration of the PRK, which has been clearly displayed in the foreign policy and the numerous goodwill initiatives in seeking ways to settle the Cambodian problem through political means.

In the meantime, we, the Lao people, are also making preparations to celebrate this important day in a grand, joyous, and festive manner with substantial essence as clearly spelled out in the resolution adopted recently by the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau.

This year's 7 January anniversary is also very significant because the search for a venue to settle the Cambodian problem through political means is optimistically making progress.

The PRK is growing bigger and becoming stronger in all fields.

Let our entire party, Army, and masses join with the fraternal Cambodian people in celebrating the PRK national day in a joyous and tumultuous manner filled with profoundly meaningful substance by carrying out movements in various forms so as to demonstrate that the victories of the Cambodian people are also truly the victories of our own people.

### Philippines

**Government Awaits Bush's Policy on Base Workers**  
*HK0601043389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Text] The government is waiting for the the new U.S. president to be installed in office before making a step to continue with the bases labor agreement talks. According to Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon, they are waiting for President-Elect George Bush to outline his policy on U.S. military base workers in the Philippines. Bush will be installed in office on 20 January.

**Clark Air Base Farmers Complain About Taxes**  
*HK0601023189 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jan 89*

[Text] The Senate Committee on Agrarian Reform chaired by Senator Heherson Alvarez will conduct an inquiry starting today on the status of farmers cultivating portions of the Clark Air Base reservation in Mabalacat, Pampanga. Alvarez announced earlier that he would conduct a Senate investigation on complaints by the farmers that Clark Air Base command authorities have been collecting taxes from the farmers. He said that the

scheduled Senate investigation of the Clark reservation was designed to look for feasibilities [as heard] in placing the area under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.

**Libyan Ambassador Assures Workers Safety**  
*HK0601023789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 6 Jan 89*

[Text] Some 40,000 Filipino workers in Libya are said to be safe in the wake of reports that the United States plans to attack that country. This assurance was given yesterday by Libyan Ambassador to the Philippines Salim Adim during a meeting with Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus. Adim denied reports that the lives of Filipino workers in Libya are in danger. Tony Valencia has the full report:

[Begin recording] According to a report, the United States plans to attack Libya, as a result of which, that country has ordered all its foreign contract workers to secure and protect their establishments. Adim told Manglapus that his government has asked the United Nations Security General [as heard] to convene the Security Council in order to try to prevent hostilities between the two countries which began when the Americans downed two Libyan planes in the Mediterranean recently. Consequently, Manglapus told Adim that he would advise President Aquino of Adim's clarification. [end recording]

**Ambassador Melchor on Pursuit of USSR Projects**  
*HK0601070789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jan 89 p 3*

[By staff member Marites Sison]

[Text] A U.S. economic official has indicated that "no vital (American) interests" here would be affected if the government decides to pursue at least seven projects with the Soviet Union which, since 1986, have been relegated to the backburner for security and political reasons.

Philippine Ambassador to Moscow Alejandro Melchor said yesterday he had talked personally with this official, who also informed him that "if you're creating more competition for American business, then we just have to sharpen our pencils."

Melchor refused to name the official but only said he was the vice chairman of the U.S. Investments Committee in the Philippines and was chairman of the U.S. Pacific Basin Economic Cooperation.

Earlier reports said the United States was opposed to projects lined up by the Philippines with the USSR, among them the servicing and repair of Soviet vessels in

Cebu, Bataan and Batangas; the construction of a 300-megawatt coal-fired power plant in Isabela and the exchange of PAL [Philippine Airlines] and Aeroflot landing and overflying rights.

Melchor said the "cold war mentality" which continues to prevail in the country has been largely responsible for the lack of progress in these projects which, if implemented, would redound to the country's economic benefit.

Melchor, however, said despite the government's inertia in pursuing the projects, the Soviets have not given up.

Early this year, two Soviet economic officials are scheduled to arrive here to pursue the implementation of the Isabela power plant. If erected, the plant would help the country realize an estimated \$40 million in fuel cost savings annually, Melchor said.

The power plant project was initiated in February 1987 when a Soviet-Finnish consortium submitted a technical proposal to the National Power Corporation [NPC].

In September 1987, the NPC advised the consortium, known as SPC, that a definite decision on the Isabela plant would depend on the Luzon Power System Development Study being undertaken by Bechtel Incorporated, a U.S.-based engineering construction firm.

In April 1988, the NPC received the results of the study which did not include the Isabela plant in the priority list, mainly for security and political reasons.

Melchor however said the government can still ensure the "political viability" of the project by accepting on offer made by General Electric, a U.S. company, to supply certain components of the project.

"The project can then be pursued to demonstrate how the Philippines is able to get the United States and USSR to cooperate in an economic development project in the Philippines," Melchor said.

**Task Force To Administer \$10 Billion Aid Plan**  
*HK0401042389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Jan 89*

[Text] The government will set up a top-level task force to administer the proposed \$10 billion aid plan. This is designed to show the United States that the Philippines is serious in its efforts to boost the economy. Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez said the task force may be set up before U.S. Republican Senator Richard Lugar arrives in Manila. Lugar, who is a main proponent of the aid plan, arrives in Manila on January 6 for a 4-day visit. Ordonez said the task force will be headed by Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig as chairman.

**Manglapus on 'Normal' Ties With North Korea**  
*HK0601071389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 6 Jan 89 p 6*

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus said yesterday he is open to the idea of normalizing ties with communist North Korea to "pull the rug" from under the communist insurgency.

He also said he is looking to the direction of the Middle East to upgrade relations with the tiny Marxist state of South Yemen.

Philippine intelligence agencies suspect that these two countries have been supporting the local Marxist insurgency since 1975, the year former President Marcos established relations with socialist countries.

In a related development, Ambassador Alejandro Melchor Jr. leaves next week for his old post in Moscow, confident that the recent visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze augurs well for Philippine-Soviet relations.

Melchor, who met with diplomatic beat reporters yesterday, however, bewailed remaining objections by some sectors to economic projects proposed by the Philippine embassy in Moscow.

Manglapus, in a press conference, admitted that Marcos's decision to establish relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China had succeeded in eliminating major supporters to the communist insurgency.

"The major culprits have already been withdrawn and I am glad that (former President Ferdinand) Marcos finally saw the wisdom of suggestions made by yours truly before martial law to establish relations with socialist powers," Manglapus said.

"North Korea and South Yemen are not to be taken lightly" and added that the Philippines "should move towards an acceptance of these realities also," he said when asked about new foreign policy initiatives for 1989.

Manglapus, whose National Union of Christian Democrats party calls for an independent foreign policy, cited, however, the problem of being caught in the ideological fight between quarrelling countries.

"One problem that of course exists in North Korea and South Yemen, as their names indicate, are the country-divisions imposed by ideological differences," he said.

He explained that the moment he perceives evidence of coexistence between their divided governments, the Philippines will normalize relations with them.

In 1980, Marcos had considered establishing relations with North Korea, but had to backtrack due to pressures from allies of the Philippines.

Although the Philippines has diplomatic relations with South Yemen, Philippine authorities still suspect it to be a supporter of the Philippine communists. [passage omitted]

#### **Ramos Warns Peace Activists To Respect Law**

HK0401093389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 4 Jan 89

[Text] Restrictions imposed on participants in the peace brigade are the same as the ones imposed on ordinary tourists in the country. This was the reply of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos to questions about the government's policy towards members of the peace brigade currently in the country.

Ramos said that participants in the peace brigade come from foreign countries that do not have insurrection problems like our country. He appealed to them to observe the laws and regulations in our country for their own sake:

[Begin Ramos recording in English] Basically, the policy that applies to them is still the same as our policy toward foreign dignitaries. But we do emphasize that while we welcome foreign visitors to our country, especially to our new democracy, they must also understand that we do have national security concerns and we do want them to understand and respect our laws. This applies to everyone, whether they come in here as tourists or members of this so-called peace brigade.

May I just pass ...[changes thought] we would like to furnish a copy of the advisory that was prepared by the interagency group. [end recording]

That was Defense Secretary Ramos and he is now distributing an advisory enumerating government policies towards pro-communist organizations taking part in marches and rallies in the country.

This is Bing Formento of Mobile Unit 11 reporting from Camp Aguinaldo.

#### **Possible Deportation Mentioned**

HK0601022389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jan 89

[Text] Immigration Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago vowed to deport all aliens who advocate the violent overthrow of the Philippine Government. Santiago made the statement in reaction to the reported arrival this month of aliens, mostly Australians, who are expected to join the so-called Peace Brigade. The Peace Brigade participants have reportedly planned to hold rallies and demonstrations in Manila, particularly in front of the U.S. Embassy to protest the presence of the

American military bases and the storage of nuclear weapons in Philippine territory. Military and police officials have expressed apprehension over the planned mass action by the Peace Brigade. They say this could fuel unrest and violent action by subversives in country.

#### **Aquino Announces Government's 1989 Priorities**

HK0501050189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jan 89 pp 1, 10

[By Deedee M. Siytangco]

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday the top three priorities of the government for 1989 are "increased rural employment and livelihood, respect for the rule of law through more effective law enforcement, and a results-oriented bureaucracy."

She also announced at a Malacanang press conference that in line with international commitments and the Philippine Aid Plan (PAP) or the mini-Marshall plan, "official visits will be conducted on appropriate levels."

Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr, chairman of a committee formed to study the aid programs of donor countries, will be replaced by a representative from the private sector, Mrs Aquino said.

Macaraig will be assigned to go to the various potential donor countries to present these projects that are being lined up, she added.

President Aquino also admitted that she is, "in a way, disappointed" with the government's inability to get more "big fish" in its drive against graft and corruption.

"But we have filed cases against some big fish, not necessarily from this administration," she added.

"However, we are doubling our efforts to minimize graft and corruption. Perhaps, we cannot get any big fish insofar as departments are concerned because I sincerely believe that the heads of all the departments are men and women of integrity and will not be questioned insofar as graft and corruption is concerned," the President said.

But she said that graft and corruption still prevails in government and called for a "redoubling of our efforts and a closer monitoring of the department heads" to boost the anti-graft campaign.

The President said that rural income will be improved with the encouragement of more investments in the countryside. Based on last year's report of Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr, half of the new investments were done in the rural areas, she said.

To maintain the gains of the past year, Aquino said that the government must see to it that they are not dissipated by criminality or wanton disregard for the country's laws.

"All measures shall be taken to uphold the rule of law and improve law enforcement," she said. "It is said that the citizens respect for the law depends a great deal on the perceived credibility of lawmen."

Towards this end, she said that law enforcers will undergo training and reorientation again not only to upgrade crime-fighting skills but also to stress values to stop abuses.

The President called for an all-out war on smuggling, illegal logging, gambling, and organized crime syndicates.

But she said the call for greater law enforcement "does not diminish our concern for the protection and respect for human rights. We shall exert greater vigilance over violations of human rights."

Mrs Aquino said she will follow the recommendations of the Presidential Task Force on the Improvement of the Administration of Justice.

"All efforts shall be taken toward more efficient judicial processes that will minimize delay, ensure access to the courts by needy litigants, and minimize graft and corruption among judicial personnel," the President said.

Graft and corruption cases will be given priority, she said.

**Aquino To Withdraw Nominee as Envoy to PRC**  
HK0401024989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 3 Jan 89

[Text] President Aquino will withdraw the appointment of Rodolfo Severino as Philippine ambassador to China. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus explained that this is due to the fact that all the publicity and controversy surrounding this case may have diminished his effectiveness to deal with officials of that country. Manglapus added that Severino will have his assignment but not necessarily to China. Some members of the Commission on Appointments opposed Severino's appointment to Beijing. They accused him of having made life difficult for Filipino exiles by serving as a conduit for intelligence fronts in the U.S. during the Marcos regime. Severino, a former consul general in Houston, Texas, with the rank of chief of mission, Class 1, has denied all the charges. [Words indistinct] delayed action on his case for 6 months.

**Aquino Assures Credit Negotiators To Remain**  
HK0401044189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 4 Jan 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has denied that the Philippine negotiators dealing with the country's foreign creditors will be replaced. She also denied that the country will follow the lead of Venezuela and other Latin American countries. She emphasized that wider efforts

will be made to find other means to reduce payments for the country's foreign debt. The present debt negotiation panel is made up of Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez.

**'Speedy Conclusion' of IMF Negotiations Sought**  
HK0501050389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 5 Jan 89 p 10

[By Fred M. Lobo]

[Text] President Aquino sought yesterday the speedy conclusion of the \$900-million loan negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). She stressed the need for expanded trade and increased investments to step up the country's economic recovery program.

The President said she welcomes new peace talks sought by the communist rebels and church leaders.

She added she is awaiting the military's recommendations on the new peace talks.

In other developments:

1. Mrs. Aquino said she will meet with U.S. Sen. Richard Lugar who is arriving Saturday to seek his help for U.S. Congress support to the \$10-billion Philippine Aid Plan, formerly the mini-Marshall aid plan, for the country.

2. She said the government has received purchase offers of \$400 million for the real properties of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos in Manhattan, New York but she seeks title guarantees.

3. The President and the Cabinet reviewed yesterday the proposed autonomy act for the Cordilleras to be debated on by Congress next week.

**Aquino Agrees on Conditions for Marcos Return**  
HK0401113989 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television  
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 4 Jan 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] President Aquino agrees with proposed conditions set forth by Senate President Salonga regarding the return of former President Marcos. Mrs Aquino said she might agree to Marcos' return if the latter would admit his guilt and return his ill-gotten wealth.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] Actually, I have just finished talking with the Senate President and he told me that he had asked, first of all, that Mr Marcos admit his guilt and offer restitution. He did not mention to me the fact about whether his health is really failing or not. And I think those are two very good proposals and certainly, I would imagine perhaps Mr Marcos or Mrs Marcos are already studying the proposals made by the Senate President. [end recording]

Even the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] agrees with the proposed conditions outlined by Senate President Salonga for the return of ex-President Marcos. The details from Jessica Soho:

[Begin recording] [Soho] At first, PCGG acting chairman Mateo Caparas declined to comment on the proposals of Senate President Salonga. However, when asked again by reporters, he said that any measure that can expedite the return of the Marcoses' ill-gotten wealth is a good one.

[Caparas] Of course we are in favor of his returning his ill-gotten wealth. Even if he brings whoever he wants, as long as he brings back all the money.

[Soho] Yesterday, Salonga said that Marcos should be allowed to return to the Philippines provided he begs forgiveness or makes a public apology and returns whatever illegally acquired wealth he has.

Caparas said that at present, the PCGG has no plans to negotiate with Marcos on this matter. It is presently organizing the sale of the Marcos properties in the United States. According to PCGG acting commissioner David Castro, only Marcos can decide whether to ask for forgiveness from the country or not.

[Castro in English] All this on the apology, that is a personal matter which Marcos has to decide, but on any possibility of any money being returned to us at the earliest possible time, of course, all of us are in favor of that.

[Soho] However, Castro said that an alternative is for Marcos to surrender his ill-gotten wealth without an apology. If this is the case, he said that dismissal of cases against the former president will have to be studied. [end recording]

#### Marcos Said Unaware of Proposal

HK0601112189 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 6 Jan 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] What is now important for Marcos' aides in his Hawaii home, is the former president's health. The justice reporter spoke to Marcos Spokesman Jorge Aruiza on the telephone today.

According to Aruiza, Marcos has not been informed of Senate President Jovito Salonga's proposal, which is for Marcos to admit his guilt in public and to return his stolen wealth. The move may apparently enable him to return to the country. Aruiza said that what they are all concerned about now is helping the former president regain his normal health.

#### Senate, House Leaders Agree To Cooperate

HK0501050789 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Jan 89 p 3

[By Ed Perpena]

[Text] The two top Congress leaders agreed yesterday to put their act together and prove that "our newly restored representative institutions work responsibly and well."

Speaker Ramon Mitra and Senate President Jovito Salonga forged the agreement after a two-hour meeting at the SGV [Sycip, Gorres and Velayo] Building in Makati.

Mitra described the meeting as "entirely cordial and mutually satisfying."

The two Congress leaders, considered by many as presidential aspirants, have been locked in an inter-chamber feud caused mostly by their differing views on many important pieces of legislations.

But with the newly-forged agreement, the members of both chambers are expected to "cultivate unfailingly the traditional inter-chamber courtesies."

As a result of yesterday's meeting, Mitra said Salonga vowed that the Senate would immediately act on 119 House-approved bills now pending before him.

In return, Mitra promised that the House would speed up the passage of the Senate-approved bill on ethics and government.

The two Congress leaders also agreed to organize an ad hoc Senate-House liaison group of six members to "coordinate the modes of cooperation" between the two chambers.

Salonga initially named Senators Orlando Mercado and Rene Saguisag to the liaison group. He is expected to name a third senator soon.

Mitra said he designated Assistant Majority Floor Leader Raul Roco (LDP [Laban ng demokratikong Pilipino—struggle of Philippine democrats], Camarines Sur), Rep. Victorico Chaves (LDP, Misamis Oriental) and Minority Floor leader Rodolfo Albano (KBL, Isabela) to represent the house in the liaison group.

During the "cordial" meeting, however, the two Congress leaders clashed on the issue of representation in the Commission on Appointments [CA].

Mitra earlier nominated Rep. Luis "Chavit" Singson, (LDP, Ilocos Sur) as member after he initiated the revamp of 43 House committees called for by the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino.

Rep Raul Daza (LP, Northern Samar), who was to be replaced by Singson insisted that the CA is a constitutional body whose membership cannot be changed or affected by the revamp.

"I reiterated that nominations to the CA are the internal concern of the respective chambers; and that I could not lead the question of deciding on our representatives in the commission to outside arbitrators as he (Salonga) suggested," Mitra said.

Mitra said Salonga replied that the Liberal Party would seek a ruling from the Supreme Court to settle the issue on representation to the CA.

"I readily consented to this recourse by the LP," Mitra said.

In a related development, President Aquino expressed confidence that she will have better relations with Congress this year and that both the executive branch and the legislature will be able to iron out their differences on several policy issues.

Ms Aquino also appealed to the people to give the bicameral Congress a chance to prove that it is more effective than a unicameral one.

"Sa palagay ko bigyan naman natin ng pagkakataon itong ating bicameral Congress na ipakita kung ano itong kanilang magagawa" [I think we should give our bicameral congress a chance to show what they can do]" the President told her first press conference for the year.

She noted that Congress is barely two years old which is why the legislators needed more time to prove to their constituents that they can deliver.

The President said she hopes that both branches will be able to iron out their differences as she rejected the idea that a unicameral Congress be established.

**Columnist Assails Government Media Restriction**  
HK0601070389 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English  
6 Jan 89 p 1

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Restricting Media Access: A Mean Streak"]

[Text] In what appears to be an effort to give itself a "new look," the Aquino Government began the New Year with moves to redefine its relationship with the news media. It laid down last week new ground rules that, in effect, restricted media access to news sources and developments.

Acting with the churlishness of a petty bureaucrat overloaded with paperwork, the President issued a directive restricting movements of reporters at the international airport to certain areas. This was followed, on the Cabinet level, by a decision to stop the practice of

allowing reporters to attend Cabinet meetings. Prior to this decision, the Malacanang reporters had sent five representatives to the Cabinet meetings in what they called "pool coverage."

The Press Secretary, Teodoro Benigno, told the reporters that the Cabinet members had felt uneasy over their presence. He said this presence had inhibited free-wheeling discussion, causing the ministers to "pull their punches."

What these measures really mean is that the Government is reacting to the rising criticism by the media and is finding it increasingly difficult to cope with such criticisms. Part of the uneasiness stems from the nit-picking by media—a facet of adversarial journalism—and from the dissatisfaction by the media over the inadequate flow of explanatory information from the presidential office.

The airport restrictions appear to have a streak of meanness, coming as they did after the ubiquitous reporters thwarted an attempt by well-connected people to bring in large quantities of goods without customs inspection. These restrictions diminished the dignity of the presidency. They reduced that high office into a petty police precinct. The directive was a step with the wrong foot for the New Year.

The other decision—that terminating the "pool coverage" of Cabinet meetings—raises fundamental questions about the dividing line between disclosure of information and the confidentiality of Cabinet decision making. The line is blurred which is why this is a perfect arena for controversy.

Nevertheless, these new ground rules have raised issues about press freedom. Specifically the issue is how far press freedom can go in a democratic society. In the case of presence in Cabinet meetings, the contention that the new rules curtail press freedom is arguable. No democratic government in any part of the world—including those in mature democracies—open Cabinet meetings to the media.

The Cabinet agenda is confidential. The Cabinet discusses affairs of the State. Premature disclosure of Cabinet deliberations can put in jeopardy government projects or intended decisions. The Cabinet, in the tradition of established democracies, is a closed institution where the interests of the State are better served if deliberations are held in confidence.

No government can govern effectively if the Cabinet is like a goldfish bowl which the public, through the press, can put under visual scrutiny. It is not a popular deliberative body or a circus like parliament.

In democratic systems, it is accepted that because the parliament is a popular assembly, it must be open to the public and the press. Thus, we have our press gallery

[word indistinct] in the Westminster system, it has the so-called "lobby" where members of media have direct access to members of parliament.

While it is hard to argue against the notion of secrecy and confidentiality in Cabinet deliberations, the complaint of the Palace press corps is that there has not been a satisfactory mechanism to compensate for lack of access to the Cabinet meetings.

Press briefings are promised but based on previous experience, these briefings have not been enough to explain policy the government's decisions. [sentence as published] The explanatory function of the Aquino Presidency has even been more underutilized partly because President Aquino is not a great communicator. She is uneasy appearing before a horde of journalists.

Journalists need not despair. They are not banned from access to sources they can cultivate. Also there is no ban on officials against talking to journalists. Filipino officials are notoriously talkative. If journalists can establish their own pipelines of information, they can get the inside story of Cabinet meetings. The problem is that if they are used to spoon-feeding of information, then they cannot get the real news.

Some officials have often complained that reporters lack maturity or are irresponsible. Reporters lift stories out of context, causing distortions in the presentation of news. They are also perceived to be placing the wrong emphasis on news. These are valid complaints; we cannot ignore them by raising the smokescreen that our freedom to be inquisitive and critical are being curtailed.

What in essence the officials and even independent observers outside the government are questioning is the maturity and responsibility of journalists in presenting the news.

But even if the most politically mature reporter were sent to cover Cabinet meetings, I am sure there will always be contention. Cabinet members will not always agree with the context in which Cabinet news is presented by a mature journalist.

So while the principle of confidentiality may be ceded to the Cabinet, government still has the responsibility to develop mechanisms to explain its decisions to the people. Failure to do so would make it difficult for government to secure popular support for its decisions.

**Ilocos-NDF Cites Military Malpractices**  
HK0401075989 Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK  
in English 21 Dec 88 pp 36-37

[Undated letter to the "Democratic Space" column from the Fr. Zac Harias Agatep Regional Operational Command of the National Democratic Front-Ilocos—published under the headline: "Humanize the War"]

[Text] In the ongoing Philippine revolution, the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army and the National Democratic

Front is waging a just war to set our people free from the fetters of oppression and exploitation by a few. In the process, it can not avoid being locked in mortal combat against the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] as the principal prop and defender of the present semi-colonial and semi-feudal system being ruled by a privileged elite. But war should at least be humanized if only to lessen its gory and bizarre consequences.

It is for this reason that the Geneva Conventions on the International Rules of War have been adopted and committed to observance by most nations, aspiring to be civilized. The Philippine government reiterated its adherence to these rules as it enshrined this policy in the Constitution and in a document signed by President Aquino and the NDF panel during the 60-day ceasefire between the government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Revolutionary Movement.

On August 26, 1988, a platoon of the Alpha Company, 65th Infantry Battalion, [IB] Philippine Army, [PA] stationed at Lipit, Cabugao, Ilocos Sur ambushed a unit of the NPA at Sitio Langoy, Rebba, same municipality. In this battle, one (1) red fighter was slain.

The following day, a three-man NPA team proceeded to the site to retrieve their fallen comrade but was again ambushed by the same AFP unit. In this battle one (1) more NPA soldier died while another was wounded but was able to extricate himself.

In these battles, the AFP again showed its repulsive character by beheading the two (2) dead NPAs and one (1) unidentified civilian and leaving them to the vagaries of the elements. Such blatant disrespect for the dead is a manifest of the AFP's inhuman sensibilities.

Then on September 26, a 10-man squad of the NPA was cornered inside three (3) houses in Margaay, Cabugao, by the elements of the 65th IB and the town's police force. Before the battle started, three (3) NPA members went out of the surrounded house with their hands raised in surrender in order not to endanger the safety of the civilians inside.

Instead of respecting their rights as prisoners of war, the government soldiers fired at the three (3) surrenderees instantly killing two (2) of them and wounding the other. The rest of the NPA squad in the other houses were compelled to fire at the military murderers and the battle ensued, and in the process killing four soldiers and wounding many others. Fortunately, the wounded comrade was able to extricate himself and rejoin his comrades.

After the battle the NPA unit was able to get out of the raiding party's dragnet, the military gathered several barrio folks, tied them to a tree and manhandled and hit them with rifle butts.

In view of this, we condemn in the strongest possible terms and charge the members of the 65th IB PA and the Cabugao police who perpetrated such dastardly and criminal acts which are clearly not borne by necessity. We demand an impartial and independent investigation on the matter for these violators including their responsible officers under the doctrine of command responsibility.

Likewise, we enjoin the government soldiers to strictly adhere to the pertinent provisions of Protocol II, Geneva Convention on the Rules of War, just as we are ensuring strict and faithful compliance of same by our troops and readily meting appropriate punishment for erring NPA troops, if ever any breach occurs.

[Signed] National Democratic Front Ilocos  
Fr. Zacharias Agatep  
Regional Operational Command

**Armed Forces Heads Interviewed on Insurgency**  
*HK0601063589 Quezon City People's Television 4*  
*in English 1400 GMT 5 Jan 89*

["Headline" television program hosted by Belinda Olivares-Cunanan, with co-host Alex Alan, interviews guests Air Force Chief General Jose de Leon, Constabulary Chief General Ramon Montano, Philippine Army Chief General Mariano Adalem, and Philippine Navy Rear Admiral Carlito Cunanan—slantlines denote passages in Tagalog]

[Excerpts] [Olivares-Cunanan] General Adalem, there have been rumors about an impending round of peace talks between the government forces and the insurgents. What is the military's stand on this? Is there an opinion jelling in this regard?

[Adalem] There has been some conversation on this in some areas initiated, I think, by those who are probably sympathetic to the insurgents' cause, those who probably do not want any more fighting and who would like to again initiate these peace talks. But if you ask me, I think we should not go into this process again because, by our experience, the peace talks we had before, in spite of noble intentions, did not succeed.

[Olivares-Cunanan] Would you say that this is something common people in the armed forces? Let's ask Admiral Cunanan.

[Cunanan] The feeling of the Philippine Navy and our officers there is—we feel that the business of talking to them and discussing should be done by people other than us. We should continue [words indistinct], and if we want to talk, we can talk. But we should continue [words indistinct].

[Olivares-Cunanan] Are you saying that it's better left to the politicians?

[Cunanan] Well, I think it should be an all-out effort. This is the responsibility of the mostly multi-sectoral—the military should do what they're supposed to do, and the other sectors should also do what they should.

[Olivares-Cunanan] What about you, General De Leon? How do the people in the air force regard this? I realize that this is all unofficial—I am just asking for your sensing on this issue among your people.

[De Leon] Well, this is really a matter that should be left to be decided upon by our political leadership; but I can venture my own thinking on the matter since the armed forces are trying to sustain a momentum in its counterinsurgency effort and probably peace talks at this time would not be timely. That is only my personal opinion.

[Olivares-Cunanan] What about you, Gen Montano? How do you sense your people feel about this issue?

[Montano] Well, we have the same view as the others. We feel that this is again another ploy of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines], their classic one-step-backward- two-steps-forward strategy, and to us it indicates that we are winning very convincingly in the countryside as they are suing for peace. If you look at their proposal, you will find out that they are asking for zones of peace in areas where they have control by force of arms, and our presence there will surely destroy this control of theirs over these areas.

[Olivares-Cunanan] Are there any zones working now? I understand there was something like that in Naga that they tried to put up. Is that working and is it a PC or an Army affair—a zone of peace in Naga? That's a very well publicized zone of peace project there. [Pause] Well, judging from your reactions, the military doesn't seem to be involved there. It must be a church and civilian group.

[Montano] You know, they made a proposal, but of course we rejected it.

[Olivares-Cunanan] So nothing came out of that? Perhaps Alan might want to ask...

[Alan, interrupting] How about the other threat to the country—the rightist groups. How do you feel about proposals also by these groups for peace talks. There are these peace talks with the insurgents, so why not also with the rightists? [passage omitted]

[Olivares-Cunanan] Gen De Leon, there was a big controversy last week about trainer jets. What are these trainer jets? The senators claim they are very expensive and not suited to our development because they are too sophisticated for our air force's needs. What can you say about these?

[De Leon] These trainers are badly needed by the air force because these are used to train our pilots. These are very, very basic requirements. [passage omitted] We are addressing this basic problem now of training pilots. /The planes we use in our flying school now are a bit inferior./

[Alan] /The controversy doesn't seem to be over inferiority but over where you will buy new planes. People say there are cheaper planes—whether Italian or Spanish—but you seem to prefer the more expensive models./

[De Leon] /The truth is that those we have chosen are the cheapest ones that will serve our requirement, those which are the most/ cost-effective.

[Alan] Which is this?

[De Leon] The S-2.11.

[Alan] This is the Spanish or the Italian one?

[De Leon] Italian. There are two types of aircraft we considered that are made in Italy, and one made by Spain. There were other airplanes also considered. [passage omitted]

[Montano] As far as intelligence is concerned, we have the lowest budget among the major services. This is quite unfair because the PC made very significant gains against the CPP-NPA, in fact we accounted for the capture of most of the top CPP-NPA leadership. [passages omitted]

[Montano] We have become demoralized because our performance in intelligence has been good and yet our budget has been cut. We have the lowest intelligence funds among the major services. What has been very hard to explain to our soldiers is the matter of construction. When it rains, their shelters are just makeshift and they get very wet.

[Olivares-Cunanan] Why not insist on that to the senators? Perhaps they should get wet themselves. [laughs]

[Montano] We made efforts on this, to no effect. [passage omitted]

[Adalem] [Passage omitted] In our service command, 65 percent of our budget goes to the salaries of the soldiers.

[Alan] Sir, I remember there was a time some months ago when an entire division did not get its wages.

[Adalem] Yes, the 2d Division, but I don't think it will happen again. There was a problem over [words indistinct] because of our new system which was introduced for the payment of salaries. The only one affected was the 2d Infantry Division but that was corrected right away. [passage omitted]

[Olivares-Cunanan] We have a question from a caller for Genera Montano: We still hear about graft and corruption in the military, particularly the PC. Some even say that these complaints are backed by facts and figures. However, most of the time these cases are not investigated, especially when the so-called (?victim) is concerned. What can you say about this?

[Montano] All complaints we receive are investigated, in fact we have convicted many on these issues. There are other investigative agencies of government which are also doing this, like the anti-graft board of the armed forces, and we have so many PC officers facing charges.

[Olivares-Cunanan] How many have been weeded out in your command?

[Montano] In the PC-INP, more or less 500, both PC and police. In the metropolitan police force and in the Capcom [Capital Regional Command], 270 were removed in 1988. Nationwide, maybe reaching up to 500.

[Olivares-Cunanan] How do you handle graft, Gen Adalem?

[Adalem] These are investigated.

[Olivares-Cunanan] What kind of graft do you have in your command?

[Adalem] Well, there may be officials who do not pay their soldiers, but these are investigated instantaneously when we get the report. Through our system of very, very careful supervision, we are able to prevent this.

[Olivares-Cunanan] What about the illegal loggers who are being aided by the military?

[Adalem] We are not involved in the enforcement of logging laws. We asked that we be exempted from this.

[Olivares-Cunanan] So who's involved in the enforcement of logging laws?

[Montano] Before it was the PC, but now we inhibited ourselves from enforcing forestry laws, unless requested by the Bureau of Forestry. [passage omitted]

[Olivares-Cunanan] Gen De Leon, here is a question: Isn't it possible to upgrade the quality of weapons and equipment given to us by the U.S. in their aid program?

[De Leon] In the future years, we are inputting some requirements for more modern weapons.

[Alan] I think the question is whether we have a choice, because it seems we just accept whatever they give us. Right now we have to buy from the Italians—why can't we buy from the Americans?

[De Leon] The question deals with weapons and equipment. Well, this Italian aircraft—there is no comparable aircraft made in the U.S. In fact, the U.S. Air Force is looking at some other markets for their trainers. /They don't have the equivalent aircraft in the U.S. inventory right now./ [passage omitted]

[Olivares-Cunanan] Another question: how can you replace obsolete warships?

[Cunanan] /We have plans for that./ You know, getting a warship is not easy in terms of time, since we are talking of about 5-7 years' lead time. It takes long to manufacture one. Usually the gestation period is from 5-10 years, and we have special requirements for the Philippines to make sure that we do not buy off-the-shelf, because off-the-shelf ones right now are very expensive. And now we have a full-blown (?four-structure) development committee in the Philippine Navy looking into this. We are looking really at a Navy 7 years from now which is comparable to that of our neighbors. So we would like to assure that [words indistinct]. But you know, when the president mentioned that the Navy should expand and modernize, she also stated that it should be in consonance with the recovery of our economy. So we are going hand-in-hand with that. [passage omitted]

[Alan] Someone wants to know if your pilots, Gen De Leon, are combat-ready.

[De Leon] These pilots are not set out in the field unless they are qualified, meaning that they have finished the course of instruction required for them to be declared combat-ready pilots.

[Alan] /Do we have many combat-ready pilots now?/

[De Leon] /Many. We have enough to man all our aircraft./

[passage omitted]

[Alan] /Another question is how can peace and order be enforced if our soldiers are at loggerheads and often create trouble?/ It's also pointed out that it's obvious most of the detractors of the military come from the military ranks themselves. So why not find out the roots of the problem to prevent rebellion within the ranks of the armed forces? Gen Montano?

[Montano] Well, I think that perception is wrong. The soldiers now, by and large, are unified and we feel that we are improving as the days go on. This perception of a lack of unity and understanding between soldiers or between the major services is wrong.

[Olivares-Cunanan] Gen De Leon, how do you feel about that question?

[De Leon] /This disunity which stems from the military, especially in the air force—because many attempted coups have taken place in the Air Force—we could say that in previous years this was so./ But last year, we had a clean record, there was no coup attempt.

[Olivares-Cunanan] What about in the Navy, Admiral?

[Cunanan] Well, I think I share the view of Gen Montano and Gen De Leon, since as all of us took over our commands in the beginning of April 1988, there has been no coup attempt really. But the cases of unrest mentioned are there, but they are not in the magnitude that we think they are, because in any organization that is bound to happen. But nevertheless in the Navy, everytime we hear something about this, we investigate because we like to find out how big it is. And so far we have not unearthed anything to make us uncomfortable. The causes of unrest before are no longer there, like low pay, lack of medical supplies, the promotion system—I think we have tried to solve these.

[Alan] Would that be true for the Army, Gen Adalem?

[Adalem] /Yes, as of August 1987, there has not been a serious coup attempt./ All we read about are plans, but no possibilities have occurred. On the question of why not find ways to unify the armed forces, we can say that even in a large family, there are always disagreements. But it is up to the leadership to unify all groups. [passage omitted]

**Communist 'Rebels' Reportedly Kill 58 Comrades**  
*OW0301133989 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
1214 GMT 3 Jan 88

[Text] Manila, Jan. 3 KYODO—Communist rebels killed 58 of their own comrades in a massive "purge" aimed at government agents who have infiltrated their ranks and 51 more have been targeted for execution, a military intelligence officer said Tuesday.

Three of those killed were leftist activists who had been reported missing since early November and were among at least 200 persons who disappeared in 1988 apparently for political reasons, according to the intelligence officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The three, who disappeared November 9, were identified as Pearl Ester Abaya, Efren Bonagua and Lani Mercado. Abaya was a staffer for the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates (PAHRA), while Mercado and Bonagua were members of the New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan).

The intelligence officer said the information on the executions was based on documents seized from a suspected Communist Party officer from southern Luzon, Josefino Segui, who was arrested November 25.

The plan to liquidate suspected "deep penetration agents" was code-named "Operation Missing Link" and was said to have been launched in December 1987 after a series of arrests of Communist Party leaders.

Bayan denounced the military information on the execution as part of a whitewash of military involvement in the disappearances of leftist dissidents.

"In the first place, we know for a fact the military's propensity for producing evidence on the basis of coercion, harassment, torture and manipulation of suspected dissidents that they have in their custody," Bayan spokesman Ed Santoalla told KYODO News Service.

He said Segui had complained he was heavily tortured and no documents had been seized from him.

"God forbid, but if this type of information is released by the military, we fear the worst for our missing friends," Santoalla said. "They (military) are setting the stage to show that something has already happened to our friends and colleagues."

"We ask the military not to add insult to injury. We believe this is an outright insult to the integrity of our missing colleagues and the organizations they represent," the Bayan spokesman said.

Bayan, along with several other leftist organizations and human rights groups like PAHRA, has been branded as Communist fronts by the military.

**Cordillera Autonomous Region Proposal Submitted**  
*HK0501052989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 5 Jan 89 p 7*

[By staff writer David Borje]

[Text] The proposed organic act for the autonomous region of the Cordilleras (ARC) was submitted yesterday to the Senate by its committee on local government in time for the convening of the special session on Monday.

Sen. Aquilino Pimentel Jr., committee chairman, announced the reporting out of the proposed law after 15 days of marathon public hearings and committee meetings on the draft submitted by the Cordillera Regional Consultative Commission, which was mandated by law to assist Congress in drafting the organic act.

The document has 40 pages plus an accompanying 12-page ordinance creating the separate provinces of Kalinga and Apayao in response to the overwhelming desire of the residents there. The organic act provides that the region shall be composed, besides Kalinga and Apayao, of the provinces of Benguet, Mt. Province, Abra, Ifugao and the city of Baguio.

Pimentel said he was optimistic that the proposals will be approved by the Senate on or before the January 27 deadline set by the Constitution, together with the Mindanao organic act which was submitted by the Pimentel committee to the Senate last December 14.

Under the proposed organic act, the Cordillera autonomous region shall have its own set of local officials headed by a regional governor, a regional legislative assembly, a six-member Cabinet, special courts and a regional commission on human rights, among other offices.

All existing regional offices of the national line agencies will be placed under the regional government, except for the departments of foreign affairs and defense, the postal service, Central Bank, judiciary, quarantine, customs and tariff, citizenship, naturalization, deportation, general auditing, foreign trade and maritime, land and air transportation and communications.

**Hostage Situation in Zamboanga City Reported**  
*BK0501130789 Manila PNA in English 1138 GMT 5 Jan 89*

[Text] Zamboanga City, Philippines, Jan. 5 (OANA/PNA)—Renegade Muslim soldiers and policemen, demanding the pullout of all Christian soldiers in this southern Philippines city, Thursday seized their headquarters and held hostage their commanding general and several other key military officers.

The heavily-armed suspects barged into headquarters of a regional Philippine Constabulary Command in the city at about 11 a.m. (Local time) and held hostage its commander, his operations officer, his chief of staff and about five other key officers.

A brief firefight ensued between the suspects and marines, resulting in the killing of one of the suspects.

The suspects had set a 5 p.m. deadline for them to talk with Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and Senator Santanina Rasul.

Under heavy guard by the suspects were Brig. Gen. Eduardo Battala, Col. Romeo Abendan, the chief of staff; Major German Doria, chief of operations and five or six other key officers of the regional command.

Amid Tillah, the chief of staff of Senator Rasul, told the PNA in Manila that the senator was leaving this afternoon for Zamboanga City, to negotiate with the hostage takers.

The flight for Zamboanga City (about 900 kms. south of Manila) takes about an hour and 15 minutes via the commercial Philippine Air Lines and an hour and 25 minutes via Air Force Fokker.

The armed group, led by Rizal Ali, a Zamboanga City patrolman who had been accused for the murder of Zamboanga City Mayor Cesar C. Climaco on Nov. 14, 1984 but was acquitted, demanded the total pullout of all Christian soldiers in the Zamboanga area.

Ali was demanding a helicopter for use in taking the hostages out of the camp.

Through a megaphone, Ali warned newsmen against interviewing Batalla. They asked for Secretary Ramos and Senator Rasul.

Marines have cordoned off the area. A combat tank had taken a position near the camp.

Radio and print media newsmen witnessed the assault. In the initial firefight shortly before the officers were taken hostage, a brother-in-law of Patrolman Ali was killed. He was identified as Patrolman Muksin Idris.

Several newsmen who were trapped inside the camp managed to get out unhurt.

Civilians residing in the camp had fled. Classes in schools near the camp were abruptly suspended.

The situation remained tense as of 4 p.m. Thursday.

**Christians Said To Fight Autonomy in South**  
HK0601065489 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 6 Jan 89 p 7

[By Roy S. de Guzman]

[Text] Congressmen from Christian-dominated areas in the South are plotting to campaign against Mindanao autonomy when Mindanao residents vote on the proposal in a plebiscite early next year.

Rep. Hilario De Pedro III (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], South Cotabato), vice chairman of the House committee on local governments, disclosed the plan as he said it is "impossible" to allow Muslims, Christians and members of various tribal communities to be ruled by a common government when they have different beliefs, customs, traditions and religions.

De Pedro told reporters he was certain that autonomy will be opposed in at least eight of the 13 provinces and in almost all of the cities to be made part of the autonomous region. He was apparently referring to the provinces of Davao del Sur, South Cotabato, Palawan, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat, and the cities of Zamboanga, Pagadian, Dipolog, Dapitan, Iligan, Cotabato, General Santos and Puerto Princesa believed to be Christian-dominated.

Only five provinces—Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte—and the city of Marawi are predominantly Muslim areas.

Another congressman from South Cotabato, independent Rep. Adelbert Antonino, said he was almost certain the draft proposal made by the Mindanao Regional Consultative Commission [RCC]—as finalized in a bill filed recently in the House—will be rejected by non-Muslims in a plebiscite.

"I predict the total rejection in my district of this draft because it is blatantly in favor of the Muslims," said Antonino, who pointed out that under the proposal of the Mindanao RCC, shariah courts will be the regular courts in the autonomous region.

"What if there is a conflict between a Muslim and a Christian, what court will then acquire jurisdiction over the case?" he asked.

Antonino said amendments to the draft prepared by the RCC need to be made so it can be acceptable to the Muslims, Christians and the members of the various ethnic tribes.

The legislators' move is seen as a repudiation of the promise made by President Aquino, in past peace dialogs with the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front and the rebel faction in the Cordillera led by former Roman Catholic priest Conrado Balweg, that she will see to it that all government officials will campaign for the passage of the autonomy act when it is presented to the people in a plebiscite.

De Pedro, who said there had already been an initial dialogue between congressmen belonging to the affected Christian provinces and cities, insisted that their constituents have always been opposed to the idea of one government ruling over the whole population of the largely-neglected South.

"It is not just a matter of pleasing the president this time. For how can we disregard the wishes of our people?" he asked.

De Pedro said the congressmen opposed to autonomy for Muslims and Christians alike base their objections on Article 10, Section 15 of the Constitution, which states: "There shall be created autonomous regions in Muslim Mindanao and in the Cordilleras consisting of provinces, cities, municipalities and geographical areas sharing common and distinctive historical and cultural heritage, economic and social structures and other relevant characteristics within the framework of the Constitution and the national sovereignty as well as territorial integrity of the Republic of the Philippines."

He said "there is no such commonality existing in the 13 provinces. We have to be realistic here."

De Pedro said he was in favor of having a strong autonomous government as opposed to the rubber stamp-like regional body formed by deposed President Marcos after the 1976 agreement between the MNLF and the Philippine government in an accord mediated by Libyan leader Muammar al-Qadhafi in Tripoli.

"It is time we give Muslims a chance for self-government. But why should we drag other people to this kind of set-up?" De Pedro said.

The possibility of a regional government enjoying only pockets of autonomy was already raised by the executive department, which in a position paper addressed to Congress, urged that the territorial limits of the proposed body be clearly defined.

The Constitution has clearly stated that only provinces, cities and geographical areas voting for autonomy will comprise the regional government, but in yesterday's hearing, congressmen debated on the possibility of getting only a plurality vote—that is, if the 13 provinces will comprise a regional government or not.

Confusion further arose as Rep. Wilfredo Cainglet (LDP, Zamboanga del Sur) managed to have a crucial amendment passed by the House committee on local governments, expanding the territorial scope of the regional autonomous government from 13 to 23 provinces—as the MNLF proposed in the failed talks but which the government rejected.

The Constitution mentions only 13 provinces.

Another proposal was made by Rep. Michael Mastura (LDP, Maguindanao) to consult leaders of the MNLF and other rebel factions in the South before finalizing the charter establishing the autonomous region.

"We should not be preoccupied with deadlines. Yes, we can set our own deadlines but let us not rush the passage of this important piece of legislation," said Mastura.

Mastura, a Muslim who used to be the deputy minister of the Office for Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities and the president of the Muslims Philippine Amanah Bank, proposed instead that informal meetings be held with the members of the Senate so just one draft will be studied by both chambers, thereby saving time.

**Envoy Says Misuari Not Ready To Negotiate**  
HK0501063789 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English  
5 Jan 89 p 8

[By Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] Moro National Liberation Front chief Nur Misuari had stated that the MNLF is not ready to negotiate with Government, a telex from Philippine envoy to Baghdad Akhmad Sakkam dated Jan. 2 affirmed.

The envoy informed the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] of an interview granted by Misuari to a Saudi Arabian publication AL SHARG AL-AWSAT, based in Jeddah but also circulated in Casablanca, Tunis and London.

"Government has depended upon military operations and has neglected the repeated calls of the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] to solve the Muslim problem in the Philippines through negotiations," Misuari charged.

However, "we don't want to go into negotiations right now, because then the Government could go to the Organization of Islamic Conference. It will be just like before, if we proceed with the negotiations," he said.

"If that's the case, he's making the OIC look stupid," a diplomat opined. "Here they are saying 'you have to talk,' then they find out he doesn't want to talk in the first place. What does he really want?" he asked.

#### OIC Pressure

According to the text sent by Mr. Sakkam, Misuari would prefer to leave everything to the OIC. "The (OIC) should exercise pressures on the Philippine Government," Misuari said, because "unless there is pressure from the Islamic countries and the United Nations, it will be difficult to expect any positive solution."

"The whole case rests with the OIC," he concluded.

Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Manuel Yan indicated yesterday that such a pressure would be resisted, reiterating the official position that "the Mindanao problem is an internal one."

He believed that "the Tripoli Agreement should be implemented based on the Constitution."

In a telex to the Philippine embassy in Riyadh, Ambassador Pacifico Castro, head of the DFA's Office for Middle Eastern Affairs, instructed that a rejoinder be published containing the following:

1) "Contrary to the MNLF claims ... the year 1988 was generally peaceful in the entire Southern Philippines. There were no serious encounters with secessionist groups. The MNLF remains divided into three other factions namely: the MNLF Reformists whose chairman (Dimas Pundato) has just been appointed head of the Office of Muslim Affairs of the Government of President Corazon Aquino; the Moro Islamic Liberation Front of Hashim Salamat; and, the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization of the Abbas brothers. These three groups have generally supported efforts of the Government to institutionalize regional autonomy in accordance with the 1987 Constitution as envisioned in the 1976 Tripoli Agreement."

#### Indubitable Act

2) That it was not true that Government has ignored the OIC. "The indubitable fact" being a series of meetings between former OIC Secretary General Sharifudin Pirzada and Philippine officials such as Senators Aquilino Pimentel and Agapito Aquino in January 1987, Mr. Yan and Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez in May 1987, Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme in September 1987, and Speaker Ramon Mitra in March 1988.

3) Government is committed under its Constitution to provide full autonomy to the Muslims in Southern Philippines through an Organic Act that will be passed by Congress in January 1989 with the support of duly-elected Muslim officials in Congress as well as the duly-elected governors of Muslim provinces. There was, therefore, no factual or legal basis to state otherwise.

### Thailand

**Chatchai To Attend Border Talks With Malaysia**  
*BK0601013589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will lead a Thai delegation to attend a meeting of the Joint Thai-Malaysian Border Committee in Kuala Lumpur on January 17-18, a source said.

Gen Chatchai, who is also Defence Minister, is chairman of the Thai side in the joint committee.

Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut will also be in the team.

**Suspected Syrian 'Terrorist' Leaves for Greece**  
*BK0601011789 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] A Syrian asylum-seeker, earlier suspected of being a member of a terrorist group and deported by Australian and Philippine agencies, left Bangkok early yesterday morning for Greece, a senior immigration officer said yesterday.

Pol Col Pramot Saengmit, deputy chief of the Immigration Division, said yesterday that Vartan Bakerjian, 27, boarded a Philippine Air Lines flight to Karachi for transit to Athens.

However, it is still not clear whether Greek authorities will allow the man to re-enter the country.

The UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] office in Bangkok yesterday confirmed that its office in Athens has issued an asylum-seeker registration card to Bakerjian, a Syrian citizen of Armenian descent.

A UNHCR official said Bakerjian has applied for refugee status and was waiting to undergo the screening process for resettlement.

Earlier, an Australian embassy spokesman said Bakerjian's request for settlement in Australia had been rejected by the Australian Embassy in Athens.

The man was arrested upon arrival at Sydney by way of Manila for carrying a false American passport on Dec 27, Australian authorities said.

He was then escorted back to Manila and later to Bangkok on Monday night, where he had stayed for several days before leaving for Australia late last month.

**Budget Bill to Senate After House Approval**  
*BK0601012589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
6 Jan 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The House of Representatives yesterday passed the 1989 Budget Bill in its final reading with a vote of 187-32 and the bill is expected to go through three simultaneous readings in the Senate today.

The second day of debate of the 285,500-million-baht budget started at 9:30 a.m. and continued until 2:45 p.m. without a break.

After Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan thanked the House, the MPs and the Budget Scrutiny Committee for passing the bill for the Government, a Royal Decree closing the extraordinary session of Parliament on Saturday was read out.

Parliament will again go into recess following the Senate's reading of the Budget Bill today. It will reconvene for an ordinary session in late April.

A large section of the opposition bench, including the Prachakon Thai, the Prachachon and the Puang Chon Chao Thai Parties, abstained from voting. The neutral Phalang Tham Party voted for the Government. [passage omitted]

### Vietnam

**VNA Reports Announcement Issued by MIA Office**  
*BK0601021889 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT*  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 5—The Vietnam Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers today made the following announcement:

During the recent past, the Vietnam Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers has received official as well as private letters from several offices and individuals in the country inquiring about the government's policy toward those who supply information about or deliver the remains of

Americans missing in action (MIA's) during the Vietnam war. On this matter, the Vietnam Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers is authorized to answer as follows:

1. The Vietnamese Government and people consider the settlement of the MIA issue as a humanitarian act toward the American people, especially the American families whose members were reported missing during the Vietnam war. The Vietnamese and U.S. Governments have agreed to jointly settle all humanitarian problems left by war.

2. Up to the present time, the Vietnam Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers has received the cooperation and assistance of the people and the administration at various levels in this humanitarian work. The Vietnam Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers shall receive the remains and information relating to the Americans missing in action in Vietnam on a voluntary and humanitarian basis without any premium attached. 3. At present, the only office responsible for the settlement of the MIA issue in Vietnam is the Vietnam Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers whose members include representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Public Health. There is absolutely no individual nor group of persons who are entrusted by the Foreign Ministry or any other ministry in the Office for the Search of Missing Soldiers to provide service in the search or act as intermediary in receiving the remains and relics of or information about U.S. servicemen missing in action during the war.

#### More on Statement

BK0501140389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 5 Jan 89

[Text] Today, 5 January, the Vietnam Office in Charge of Seeking Personnel Missing in Action issued the following statement:

The Vietnam Office in Charge of Seeking Personnel Missing in Action has recently received messages from a number of agencies and letters from cadres and people in many localities inquiring about our state's policy toward people who provide information on or turning over the remains of American missing in action in the Vietnam war. In this connection, the Vietnam officer in charge of seeking personnel missing in action is authorized to answer as follows:

1. Our state and people consider resolving the issue of missing Americans a humanitarian act toward the American people, especially the American families with members missing in action in the Vietnam War. The Vietnamese and U.S. Governments have agreed that the two sides will settle all humanitarian issues resulting from the war.

2. For a long time now the Vietnam Office in Charge of Seeking Personnel Missing in Action has received cooperation and assistance from the people and administration at all levels in this humanitarian undertaking. The office receives remains and information relating to Americans missing in Vietnam on the basis of voluntariness and humanitarianism without any expectation of reward.

3. The only agency responsible for resolving the missing of Americans missing in action in Vietnam at present is the Vietnam Office in Charge of Personnel Missing in Action whose staff consists of representatives from the Foreign, Defense, Interior, and Public Health Ministries. There are absolutely no other individuals or groups authorized by the foreign or other ministries to carry out the service of searching for missing personnel or to serve as an intermediary in receiving remains and relics of or information about American servicemen missing in action.

#### Reaction to U.S. Downing of Libyan Jets Noted

##### Support for Libya Expressed

BK0501155389 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 5—Mrs. Ho The Lan, acting head of the Press and Information Department and spokeswoman of the Foreign Ministry, this afternoon condemned the shooting down of two Libyan planes in the Mediterranean on Jan. 4 by U.S. war planes. She said:

"Vietnam (?was) more than once been threatened by foreign countries which created pretexts to attack and invade our country. While the common trend in the world at present is to engage in dialogue and settle conflicts by peaceful means. The U.S. continued use of military force to threaten a small country is an act contravening international law and running counter to the present trend toward detente and dialogue and cannot be justified.

"Now as in the past, the Vietnamese people always support the Libyan people's just cause in defending their independence, sovereignty and security."

##### 'Repeat of Gunboat Diplomacy' Alleged

BK0501154689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 5 Jan 89

[Unattributed article: "U.S. Military Act Against Libya Runs Counter to the Trend of Peace and Detente"]

[Text] On 4 January, claiming that Libyan planes were threatening U.S. aircraft, the United States shot down two Libyan MiG-23's off the Libyan coast. At the same time, the United States dispatched another 15 warships

close to Libyan territorial waters. The United States is also strengthening its forces at various military bases belonging to the NATO bloc.

This act by the United States is a repeat of the gunboat policy which was used against Libya not long ago. Public opinion still remembers that in April 1986, after claiming that the Libyan Navy had attacked U.S. warships, the United States mobilized many warplanes based in Western Europe and warships in the Mediterranean to bomb and shell Tripoli and several Libyan ports, causing great losses in lives and property.

The U.S. use of military force against Libya was a calculated act aimed at pressuring Libya, an independent and sovereign country and a member of the Arab world located in the strategic region of North Africa, which has a staunch fighting spirit and which refuses to accept any ties with or threats by imperialist, colonialist, and reactionary forces. At a time when the entire world is embarking on the common path of dialogue and advocates the resettlement of differences, disputes, and conflicts through peaceful means, the U.S. has continued to military force against Libya in an outdated and gross violation of international law. This act runs counter to the interests of peace and development in the region as well as in the world. It also runs counter to the interests of the American people themselves. This act is in no way justifiable.

The Vietnamese people unswervingly support the Libyan people's just struggle and consider the Libyan people's current defense of their independence and sovereignty and their opposition to all foreign military threats as totally legitimate.

#### **Various Dailies Comment**

BK0601075589 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT  
6 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA 6 January—"The U.S. shooting down of two Libyan planes on 4 January is a deliberate military act to threaten Libya and challenge world public opinion," says the national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper continues: "The pretexts used by the U.S. to threaten and attack Libya this time do not differ in character with what it did in April 1986 when its aircraft carried out a bombing raid against that independent and sovereign country. The U.S. repeated acts of provocation, intimidation, and attack against Libya stem from its hostile policy toward this country."

For its part, the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today describes the Wednesday attack against Libyan planes as "far from being an act of self-defence but an act of provocation of a terrorist character."

"This completely runs counter to the present world trend toward detente. By so doing, the U.S. has revealed its insincerity in its pronouncements for world peace and security. The event reminds nations that in the present situation, they have to constantly uphold their vigilance against imperialism."

#### **Action Seen as 'Gross Violation'**

BK0601103689 Hanoi International Service in English  
1000 GMT 6 Jan 89

[Text] A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on Friday [6 January] issued a statement condemning the U.S. for shooting down 2 Libyan planes. The statement said:

This is a serious military provocation against Libya, and this act threatens peace in the Mediterranean region. This dangerous action was a gross violation of international law and the UN Charter and caused tension in international relations.

This act, the statement added, ran counter to the trend of detente and dialogue which is presently developing in the world.

The statement demanded that the U.S. immediately stop all hostile actions against Libya under any guise. It also affirmed solidarity with and strong support for the just struggle of the Libyan Government and people to defend the independence, sovereignty, and development of the country along the path they have chosen.

#### **Thai Prime Minister's Policies 'Most Welcome'**

BK0601115689 Hanoi International Service in Thai  
1130 GMT 5 Jan 88

[Unattributed commentary: "A Serious Attitude Deserving Welcome"]

[Text] General Chatchai Chunhawan, who has been prime minister of Thailand for 5 months now, has already won popularity for his policies. He has been well applauded by the various sectors in Thailand. Gen Chatchai said he wants to turn Indochina from a battlefield into a market for Thailand. The statement was greeted by the governments and people in Indochina. The Thai prime minister also said recently that he would encourage more relations with Vietnam by attaching a greatest interest to diplomatic relations between the two countries. Although the statement of the policy was made not very long ago and the implementation of it is only in the initial stage, this has been well received by public opinion in Thailand. Political observers in Bangkok and diplomatic circles agreed that Gen Chatchai's statement was a major turning point in Thailand's political and diplomatic policy.

The world at present is extensively interdependent, especially among neighbors, which need to have closer relations—economically in particular—so that they can

share mutual benefits. It can be said therefore that Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunawan is a leader with foresight who is adjustable to the changing global and regional situation. In other words, his concern is that of Thailand's interests and regional prosperity. People are now following up how his policies can be materialized.

Thailand and Vietnam are neighbors in the same region. Both are developing countries struggling to achieve prosperity so as to enable their peoples to enjoy a better standard of living. Over the past decade, Thailand has been successful in its economic development and is advancing toward becoming a newly industrialized country by the end of this decade. Vietnamese companies and trade circles are well aware that Thailand needs new markets, labor sources, and trade partners. Vietnam, meanwhile, has natural resources, raw materials, and labor sources available. In particular, Vietnam is trying to encourage investment and get technology transfers by foreigners as part of its efforts to achieve economic development for the country. There are opportunities for Thailand and Vietnam to expand cooperation in trade and other businesses, which will be mutually beneficial for them.

Relations between Thailand and Vietnam should have been promoted for several years already, had it not been for a certain excuse claiming that the Cambodian problem posed an obstacle to relations. Anyway, let bygones be bygones—as Thai and Vietnamese peoples often say. At present, a settlement of the Cambodian problem is well within sight. Besides, no matter the outcome, the Vietnamese Government has already made clear its plan to withdraw all troops from Cambodia before the end of 1990.

Several countries, both through their governments and private sectors, have already arrived in Vietnam to investigate possibilities of conducting business here during the post-Cambodian period. During the year which has just ended, about a thousand groups of people representing their governments or private companies came to Vietnam to study business opportunities and make basic planning for joint ventures. They include a large number of groups representing trade companies and businesses in Thailand. This is good news for Vietnamese businesses and the trade sector.

In conclusion, the serious attitude showed by the Thai prime minister is most welcome.

#### **Cambodia's 10th National Day Celebrated**

##### **PRK Ambassador Comments**

*BK0601024089 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT  
5 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 5—Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henn held a press conference here today on the occasion of the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The ambassador briefed the press on the all-round achievements of the Kampuchean people in the past ten years since the country was freed from Pol Pot's genocide. He said these achievements are inseparable from the effective assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and friends all over the world.

On the P.R.K's foreign policy, ambassador Tep Henn said: "More than anyone else, the Kampuchean people desire to live in peace to rebuild their country. The P.R.K. Government has put forward a seven-point stance and the policy of national reconciliation for a solution to the Kampuchea issue. Reality has shown that the P.R.K., through the meetings between the four parties, especially their informal meeting in Jakarta (JIM-1), has consistently held that the key questions are the withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea together with the prevention of the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. At present, Vietnam is withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea. Yet Prince Sihanouk has put forth his five points which contravene the J.I.M-1's joint communique, thus making the situation more complicated, obstructing the way to a common solution and affecting the settlement of the Kampuchea issue".

He went on:

"The withdrawal of the bulk of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea proves that the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces have matured and are now capable of assuming the task of safeguarding the gains of the revolution. The P.R.K. will never accept the return to power of the Pol Pot clique because they will convert the present beautiful Kampuchea into a second killing field".

##### **Heng Samrin Article Cited**

*BK0501154789 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT  
5 Jan 89*

[“Excerpts” from article by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, written for TAP CHI CONG SAN: “A Look Back at the 10 Glorious Years of the Kampuchean people”—all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 5—On the occasion of the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (January 7), Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, has written an article entitled “A look back at the 10 glorious years of the Kampuchean people” for the Vietnamese theoretical review “TAP CHI CONG SAN” (COMMUNIST REVIEW).

Excerpts follow :

"Over the past ten years, the Kampuchean revolution has received wide support of progressive people the world over and effective assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Particularly, the Kampuchean revolution has grown up in fraternal solidarity with the other two Indochinese countries, Vietnam and Laos. The party and Government of Vietnam has sent their sons to Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people in reconstruction and development. This international solidarity has been one of the decisive factors for the success of the Kampuchean revolution.

Now, there are both peace and war in Kampuchea. From the experiences of the past 10 years, how shall we continue our policy of international solidarity and cooperation? The first thing is to constantly strengthen the solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, first of all Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, and our friends in the region and the world over. Under no circumstances shall we reduce or abandon our solidarity and cooperation with those close and fraternal countries who have loyally supported and assisted our long and hard struggle. Never shall we tread on the path of the egoistic and dangerous extremist nationalists headed by Pol Pot and his associates.

Apart from the socialist countries, Kampuchea continues developing its cooperative ties with the developing countries, the developed capitalist countries and all international organizations which are concerned about Kampuchea. We shall not forget the international organizations which have assisted Kampuchea in the recent past.

The question now is how to ensure the sovereignty of the motherland while developing international cooperation, how to make our international cooperation, particularly economic and trade cooperation, effectively serve national development, improve the people's life, strengthen our defence capacities and prevent the outside hostile forces from taking advantage of the situation to undermine our cause.

Over the past ten years of building the strength of the revolution, the most important lesson we have learnt is to rebuild the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea into a genuine and strong party and to definitively eliminate the possibility of the return of Pol Potism, a monstrous phenomenon in the history of the Kampuchean revolution.

In the immediate future, we shall unite the Kampuchean people of all social strata and ethnic groupings, workers, peasants, intellectuals, the Buddhist clergy, including those who do not share our political view, but opposed to the genocidal Pol Pot clique, encourage them to uphold their patriotism and their hatred for the criminals of genocide, win ever broader sympathy and support from the fraternal countries and friends in the international community, in order to resolutely prevent and root out

the danger of the return to power of the brutal Pol Pot gang, and to build a peaceful, independent, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

The people of all ethnic groupings in Kampuchea have awakened and are holding their destiny firmly in their hands will never, and in no case, allow the return of the criminals of genocide we wish to receive positive support of the world community. [sentence as received] We will continue our persistent efforts to steer Kampuchea along the road of peace, national independence democracy, sovereignty, neutrality and non-alignment.

### **Book Condemns Pol Pot**

BK0301090889 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT  
3 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 3—A book entitled "Ten Years of Kampuchea" has been published by the Commission for Information and Training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on the occasion of the 10th national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (January 7) and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-PRK Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation (February 18).

The book, composed of statistics and documents supplied by the PRK state and news reports written by foreign journalists shortly after the collapse of the Pol Pot regime, condemns the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang for having committed odious crimes against the Kampuchean people during their nearly four years' rule.

A large part of the book is devoted to the wonderful revival of the land of Angkor under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and with assistance full of proletarian internationalism from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries plus the humanitarian aid of many international organizations.

It also highlights the tireless efforts of Vietnam and the PRK in seeking a fair political solution to the Kampuchea issue as evidenced by the goodwill statements and the national reconciliation policy of the PRK Government and the seven withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea amounting to three-fourths of their original strength.

### **GDR Party-Government Delegation Arrives**

BK0301152189 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT  
3 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 3—A party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Hans-Joachim Bohme, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee of Halle Province, arrived in Ho Chi Minh City today [3 January] for an official visit to Vietnam.

It was received at Tan Son Nhat Airport by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Tran Quang Co, deputy foreign minister, and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the International Department of the party Central Committee. G.D.R. Ambassador to Vietnam Joachim Loschner was also present.

#### **Nguyen Van Linh Receives Party**

*BK0401152889 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT  
4 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 4—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, received in Ho Chi Minh City today the visiting party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Hans-Joachim Boehme, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and first secretary of the Party Committee of Halle Province.

The GDR guest conveyed to Nguyen Van Linh warm greetings from Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State.

Nguyen Van Linh warmly welcomed the visit of the GDR delegation and asked it to convey his best greetings to Comrade Erich Honecker and other party and state leaders of the GDR.

The two sides expressed the wish for further consolidation of the friendship and socialist cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Vietnam and the GDR.

Also today, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received the GDR delegation in Ho Chi Minh City.

#### **Strengthening of Ties Urged**

*LD0401224789 East Berlin ADN International Service  
in German 1803 GMT 4 Jan 89*

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City (ADN)—Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, has spoken out in favor of further strengthening the close relations between the VCP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. During a meeting with a GDR party and state delegation led by SED Politburo member Hans-Joachim Boehme, first secretary of the Halle SED area executive, in Ho Chi Minh City on Wednesday, he pointed out that the Vietnamese people currently have to solve complex problems in the transitional period to socialism. They follow with respect the GDR's economic and social development which, the general secretary noted, is proof of the vision of the SED's policy. The VCP is closely studying the experiences of the fraternal country and is trying to use them in line with conditions in Vietnam.

The two sides stressed that the two states are making their own contributions to the promotion of peace and disarmament through their policy of result-oriented dialogue and their practical steps and proposals. Nguyen Van Linh and Hans-Joachim Boehme assessed the unilateral steps, announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech to the UN General Assembly, for the reduction of Armed Forces and armaments in the conventional sphere as a new sign of the goodwill of the USSR and the socialist states in advancing the process of disarmament.

The general secretary of the VCP Central Committee outlined the efforts of his country, Cambodia, and Laos to achieve a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The GDR, said Boehme, supports this constructive Vietnamese foreign policy, which is aimed at peace and security in Southeast Asia. It attaches particular importance to the proposals and practical steps of the countries in Indochina to bring about a peaceful solution to the Cambodia problem. The GDR similarly welcomes and supports all efforts by Vietnam for the normalization of relations with the PRC.

The same day the guests discussed bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation with Prime Minister Do Muoi and the socialist development and foreign policy of the two states with a party and government delegation led by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the VCP Central Committee.

The GDR delegation will end its official visit to Vietnam on Thursday and will travel to Cambodia, where it will take part in the celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the liberation from the Pol Pot dictatorship.

#### **GDR Achievements Welcomed**

*BK0401155589 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT  
4 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 4—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese Government led by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, held talks in Ho Chi Minh City today with a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR Government led by Hans-Joachim Boehme.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Tran Quang Co, deputy foreign minister, and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the party Central Committee International Department.

On the GDR side were Herbert Krolkowski, secretary of state and first deputy foreign minister, and Joachim Leoschner, GDR ambassador to Vietnam.

Speaking on this occasion, Dao Duy Tung welcomed the achievements of the GDR people in building a developed socialist society and welcomed the positive foreign policy of the GDR for peace, disarmament and international cooperation.

He praised the traditional relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and states of Vietnam and the GDR.

For his part, Hans-Joachim Boehme highly appreciated the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the implementation of the resolutions of the 6th congress of the CPV. He reaffirmed the GDR party and state's support for the initiatives and constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at achieving a political settlement of the issues in the region, including the Kampuchea issue, in the interests of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The GDR will continue to strengthen its cooperation with Vietnam, especially in economy, science and technology, he said.

#### GDR Delegation Departs

BK0601041089 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT  
5 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 5—The party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Hans-Joachim Boehme, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of German (SED) left Ho Chi Minh City today, concluding its three-day visit to Vietnam.

It was seen off at the airport by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Tran Quang Co, deputy foreign minister; and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee and other senior officials.

#### Vo Van Kiet Socioeconomic Report, Part 2

BK0301062989 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese  
15 Dec 88 pp 1, 4

["Council of Ministers report presented by Vo Van Kiet, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Fourth Session of the Eighth National Assembly—second of two installments; for Part 1 see the 4 January East Asia DAILY REPORT]

#### II. Regarding Social Problems.

We are facing many acute social problems that need to be resolved. Developing the economy will make an important contribution to satisfactorily resolving the social problems. By the same token, a correct resolution of the social problems will help promote the development of production. A resolution of the social problems depends on the actual capabilities of the economy, but it is required that we absolutely make the greatest possible efforts to resolve them on the basis of mobilizing the forces of the state and the people, the center, and the localities.

The concrete social targets for 1989 are:

1. Provide more jobs for workers by tapping several sources and using many forms. Continue to strongly push forward the family planning movement to ensure more practical results.
2. Take a further step in satisfying the people's material, cultural, and spiritual needs, and protect and improve their health.
3. Restore and establish public order in keeping with the spirit of the new managerial mechanism; realize social justice.

The first thing to do to stabilize the social situation and increase national income is to provide jobs for workers, most urgently for youngsters and students in towns and cities who do not continue their studies in a higher level of education. In resolving the employment problem we must proceed in the following three main directions: First, we must satisfactorily apply the economic policies already or about to be promulgated; fully exploit the potential of all economic sectors, mainly the nongovernmental sectors, in agriculture, forestry, fishery, and various small industrial and handicraft branches to create more jobs on the spot or to send people to areas with considerable untapped potential—such as the Plains of Reed, the Long Xuyen rectangle, and the midlands of many localities—in conjunction with the settlement of nomads. Reality has shown that this is a very great possibility. Recently, tens of thousands of people in Long An, Dong Thap, and An Giang were sent to the aforesaid areas. People still volunteer to go there. Second, we must attract foreign sources of investment. These sources are now likely to increase as a result of the broadening of our country's relations of cooperation with other countries in many fields. Consequently, the possibility of creating more jobs is also expanding. Third, we must broaden labor cooperation with other countries while increasing production of goods for foreign countries with raw material supplied by them and on-the-spot export services. It should be stressed that the promulgation by the state of the policies encouraging the nongovernmental economic sectors to expand production, business, and services is a measure aimed at creating favorable conditions for widening the various fields of activity to attract more workers and for creating more jobs. The working people in our country should find employment for themselves according to the set policies and the law by joining the diversified activities in many forms of all the different economic sectors. Those working abroad should take advantage of their overseas employment to learn new trades and prepare the necessary conditions for organizing production and creating jobs for themselves after returning to the country. This is precisely the manifestation of each person's mastery in labor, which prompts him to take initiative instead of relying on state arrangements for employment. On its part, the state is also responsible for contributing to providing employment for everyone. The organization of assault youth units as a model is developing satisfactorily, strongly attracting young workers to economic activities. In fact, many

assault youth units have yielded practical results. On the basis of the experience of the organization models that have done well, we shall step up the formulation and perfection of activity statutes of the assault youth units which may be engaged in self-financed economic work, and contract to build various projects and new economic zones, thereby creating jobs on the spot under the supervision of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at all levels. We should set up employment service centers in towns and cities to advertise jobs. These centers shall be administered by labor management agencies and the local Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

While production is developing slowly, the population is growing quickly, causing the standard of living decline further and affecting several aspects of the socioeconomic activities. In 1989, we must maintain the rate of population growth at the two percent level and create conditions for further lowering this rate in 1990, by implementing well the newly promulgated policies on family planning. In this connection, we should intensify professional and technical measures, build more service installations, secure adequate materials for the birth control device plan, consolidate organization, and accelerate the operations of the National Committee for Population Growth and Family Planning.

We will conduct a general census of the population in April 1989. We should then organize well the recording and recapitulation of all entries in order to secure sufficient data and documents on the population which are essential to socioeconomic development in the years 1991-95 in all localities and the entire country as well.

There are currently many irrationalities in the pay scales and grades. While making preparations toward improving basically the wages system, in 1989, within our capability, we should immediately correct those too irrational points and gradually raise the level of realistic income. In the fields of production and business, we should link the wages of workers and civil employees closely to the production and business results of enterprises and to the labor productivity of each person. Regarding the education and public health sectors, if the system of collecting tuition fees and hospital charges is passed by the National Assembly, the money collected will be earmarked for teachers and health cadres. In other careers, part of the income will be used to defray additional living expenses. In administration, we should consider each objective to take appropriate remedial measures, striving to raise the level of realistic income and ensure that wages in this area do not differ too far from those in the production and business domains.

We should continue to implement the promulgated policies and systems for retirees, invalids, and fallen heroes' survivors to prevent their incomes from decreasing because of changes in prices. At the same time, we should study for more rational improvement. Special attention should be paid to invalids, orphans, and old, weak, and needy people.

Education is an important career aimed at serving the country's immediate and long-term needs at present as well as in the future. Our state and people should therefore pay most attention to education that is raising very great requirements. In 1989, we must arrange for most of the children of school age to go to school, organize an abridged program for coverage school children, create conditions for gradually eliminating illiteracy in some areas, popularize the Level I school, and develop the Level II school depending on the local socioeconomic abilities and requirements. The general school level is charged with creating a source of cadres and technical workers for the economy. As a result, along with the official and formal school system of the state, we should establish the non-formal system of general school to meet the learning demands and aspirations of youths and teenagers.

With a view to raising the level of people's knowledge and meeting the immediate and long-range requirements for development, we should open many types of schools to increase the scales of selecting university, high school and vocational school students, earmark funds from the State Budget for selecting students at approximately the same amount as that reserved for the 1988-89 school year, and pay more attention to the pedagogic, public health, economic management, law sectors.... We must continue to arrange the school network, reduce the number of duplicated schools and teaching sectors, and open additional sectors to meet the socioeconomic development requirements.

We must thoroughly review the results of educational reform, and draw out necessary conclusions to supplement and amend policies and advance toward modifying basically the educational scope and method in line with the requirements of building the economy and renovating the management mechanism.

In conducting the operations of information, radio, television, publication, printing and the press, we must attentively ensure adequate, correct, well-oriented, useful and bilateral information on the situation in the country; actively oppose negativism; and propagate the new models in the implementation of socioeconomic targets to create confidence, consolidate unity of mind and action among all the people, promote the renovation of the mechanism, and accelerate the process of publicity and democratization. We must expand cooperation with all countries and race against time to secure various sources of capital and new technology concerning culture and information.

The need to improve the quality of cultural and artistic activities involves both content and necessary investment capital. In 1989, it is necessary to reserve a rational part of the state budget for these activities. It is important to work out appropriate, renovative policies toward the various forms of cultural and artistic activities; and to seek ways to increase the sources of income so as to add up to partial financial aid from the state. As far as

some non-profit cultural organizations are concerned, steps must be taken to help them with investment so they may protect themselves from deterioration. Targeted investments must be made to firmly maintain and gradually develop the material and technical facilities of key cultural and artistic projects. It is necessary to amend existing systems and policies and to work out new ones so as to bring into full play all creative potentials of writers and artists, and improve the material and spiritual life of cultural and artistic workers. As an immediate task, we need to adjust the royalty system, the seniority and wage system, and the incentive system for cultural and artistic workers.

In the area of medical care, it is necessary to continue implementing the following five public health care programs on a national scale: consolidation of grass-roots medical facilities to promote primary health care, expanded vaccination to protect children from six diseases, family planning, anti-malaria campaign, and drive to combat the deterioration of hospitals. It is necessary to initiate a vigorous movement for physical training among the people, first of all, youth, teenagers, and students. There is a very urgent demand for drugs. Therefore, it is necessary to drastically boost the local drug manufacturing industry. At the same time, it is important to make good use of foreign aid to get more drugs and pharmaceutical products.

As far as social problems are concerned, the urgent requirements at present are to restore law and order, to implement social justice, to ensure social security, and to combat negativism. To achieve these goals, we must, first of all, combat the tendency to distribute incomes in an egalitarian manner, and to ensure that income distribution be based on actual work performance and on what we have at our disposal at present. It is necessary to closely link wages with labor output and to overcome the practice of paying people in an indiscriminate manner since this move will disrupt the wage system and give rise to irrational incomes. We respect the legitimate interests that the various economic components have earned through their legal and beneficial production activities, business transactions, and other services. At the same time, we must resolutely condemn and punish illegal dealers. Steps must be taken to make appropriate wage adjustments and to recover illegitimate incomes. Measures must be worked out to ensure equal rights and duties for all citizens, to combat the practice of giving special privileges, and to take action against those individuals who take advantage of their power and positions to engage in illegal business activities or practice corruption.

Measures must be taken to make everyone live and work according to the law, to establish social order, and to enforce discipline in agencies and mass organizations. To this end, it is necessary to carry out state management through law enforcement, to build and implement the law, and to consolidate law enforcement organs. It is

important to keep in mind that the law-making process must correctly reflect the standpoints, concepts, and policies of the new mechanism of management.

### Part Three

#### Renovation of Mechanisms and Policies, and

#### Organization of Project Implementation

To ensure the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks for 1989, one of the most urgent requirements at present is to continue to effect new mechanisms and new policies. The basic contents of these new mechanisms and new policies must truly reflect the fundamental concepts of the sixth party congress resolution as follows: abolish the system of centralized bureaucratism and state subsidies; shift economic transactions to business accountability; develop a commodity economy; correctly implement the principle of centralized democracy; truly improve the quality of projects and planning methods; correctly apply the principle governing the relations between goods, money, and the law of values; create conditions for reducing the budget deficit; curb inflation; and gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation.

The experience drawn from our country and many other socialist countries has indicated that in order to shift to business accountability, one must take appropriate, active, and urgent measures. However, this does not mean that one must act with impatience and haste.

The following are the main points that should be observed in formulating a new mechanism of management for 1989:

1. Concerning the various economic components: First of all, it is necessary to remove all limitations and bottlenecks that stand in the way of the state-operated economy so it can fully develop its influence. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to continue expanding the activities of other economic components, especially in agriculture and industry, including the artisan and handicraft industries. It is necessary to correctly implement state policies for using nongovernmental economic components in industry and agriculture; and at the same time, promulgate a number of policies toward nongovernmental economic sectors engaging in other areas of activities, mainly in the service industry and goods distribution and circulation. In this way, people of all walks of life will have confidence in and enthusiastically carry out these policies.

To bring into full play the potentials of state-operated economic installations where conditions do not permit the maximum use of equipment and machinery, we can either rent out equipment and machinery to collectives or private parties or call for shares with the aim of making full use of their production capacity to increase output for society. It is important for state-operated economic establishments to drastically shift to business

accountability; and those which suffer repeated losses should be converted into cooperatives, limited partnership enterprises, or private installations.

2. Concerning prices: Given the current serious inflation and price fluctuations, concerted measures must be taken to prevent unexpected changes which are likely to have an adverse impact on production and life.

Where prices for collection and purchase and retail are concerned, we have now applied the mechanism of buying at agreed-upon prices and selling at commercial prices for most agricultural products and consumer goods. Thanks to this, we have basically succeeded in doing away for a large part with the compensation for losses in retail, narrowing down considerably the difference between retail prices fixed by the state and market prices, and applying commercial prices in conformity with the supply-demand relationship and the purchasing power of the social market. In 1989, efforts must be continued to develop and perfect a mechanism for controlling commercial prices, allowing grass roots units to be more independent in price fixing and responsible for their own profits and losses and doing away with the administrative intervention by state administration at all levels. The state, however, assumes the right to directly deal with the prices of a small number of the most important products of the national economy.

Depreciation costs and selling prices of supplies are still low at present; and this has made accounting unrealistic and forced the state budget to compensate for losses. In 1989 and 1990, efforts will be made to enforce the mechanism of a single commercial price in buying and selling supplies and equipment by phasing out the application of fixed, subsidized prices while gradually broadening the use of commercial prices so as to narrow the difference between them. Production and business establishments will gradually make a correct and full computation of prices for equipment and supplies while selling prices will follow the broad application of the commercial price mechanism in accordance with the purchasing power of the social market.

To ensure their positive impact, prices must be readjusted on the basis of renovating all the production and business activities of enterprises as well as the various mechanisms and policies for macro-management by the state, especially the planning, financial, and credit mechanisms.

3. Concerning goods circulation: The fundamental guiding principle for market management and organization calls for efforts to develop the active, positive influence of the market on production, goods circulation, and the people's livelihood while establishing order in the social market and resolutely controlling speculation and smuggling.

In 1988, there was progress in grain production, but this progress was not sufficiently steady. We must continue to make more active efforts in 1989 and 1990 to ensure a steady grain supply. On the basis of production development, we must satisfactorily organize grain mobilization, including tax and debt collection, in strict accordance with set policies; and drastically cut down the shortfall and loss ratio which remains too high in grain storage and transportation. We must try by all means, including the immediate practice of economization in consumption, to increase the national grain reserve.

One of the most important measures for correctly using and saving grain is to vigorously switch to grain trading, applying commercial prices universally, truly buying and selling at negotiated prices, and using profits in one area to make up for losses in another. The basic guiding principle is that the state will not compensate for losses in grain trading.

The general grain corporation must assume the responsibility of maintaining a balance of grain on a national scale for regulating among various regions. This is aimed at stabilizing and ensuring the grain demands of all those eligible and of all key areas. Depending on the needs of the market and on the basis of assuming responsibility for its own losses and profits, administering the grain business in the most effective manner, and increasing reserves and circulation, the general corporation is allowed to take the initiative in business such as by exporting or importing grain to modify the grain structure, sending grain "from the south to the north," and coordinating with various localities in exporting farm and other products to import grain to achieve a balance with advantage to each locality.

From 1989 on, the supply of materials will be assigned to various commodity trading organizations so as to enable them to directly sign contracts with production establishments for selling materials and buying products in accordance with the principle of a fair deal under all forms. Any trading organization accepting state norms must balance the account of goods that have been used in order to buy a corresponding quantity and must assume responsibility for losses and profits. At a time when the supply of materials—especially key materials—remains scant, we still cannot buy or sell them freely but must bid for contracts on the basis of economic and technical norms and in accordance with the planned targets.

As far as consumer goods are concerned, the general requirement calls for efforts to expand the circulation of goods between the urban and rural areas, as well as between the various localities themselves; to establish a direct connection between producers and consumers; and to ensure that goods circulation is free from the middleman's grip or the restrictions imposed by administrative boundaries. To this end, it is necessary to appropriately organize and motivate the state-operated trading service before it can start doing business, to

closely link wholesale service with retail service, to ensure the prompt circulation of goods from producers to consumers, and to reduce transportation cost as much as possible.

Buying and selling activities between state-run production units and business or trading units must be carried out on the basis of contracts that have been signed and a fair deal. It is necessary to experiment with or apply step by step the method of allowing business organs that are in control of materials to call for bids from various production units. This is aimed at saving materials, improving the quality of goods, and better satisfying the demands of consumers. All production establishments have the right to sell their products to any retail organization, as well as to open stores for sale directly to consumers, thereby overcoming the practices of "carrying out production as instructed and buying and selling products as instructed and at subsidy-based prices" in the past.

To help expand the circulation of goods, it is necessary to use all trading components in accordance with plans and ensure a rational assignment for each line of commodity. These components should acquire equality in business activities on the market in accordance with state laws and policies. Competition among them should also be encouraged with the aim of satisfying the demands of consumers.

Concerning noncommercial goods, it is necessary to encourage the production of items that are in demand in the country and overcome work methods that are characterized by restriction and inconvenience in the past. The state has enforced the decision not to compel any production establishment to sell their products to state trading organizations, and not to impose taxes on goods brought in by those practicing labor cooperation or studying and working in foreign countries. The state will also continue to enforce documents providing guidance for activities related to remittances (in foreign currency and gold) to create even more favorable conditions for Vietnamese residents in both socialist and nonsocialist countries to help their families and contribute to national construction.

Concerning foreign economic relations, to gradually abolish subsidies and make effective use of loans, from now on establishments or sectors using capital borrowed from foreign countries are responsible for repaying their debts, except in cases of some projects determined by the central government. Any production and business establishments needing foreign currency must take the initiative to solve their own problems by buying foreign currency from the banks or by borrowing from foreign countries and repaying their debts by themselves. All units having income in foreign currency obtained through exports must sell part of their foreign currency to the banks at business prices. The rate applied for such sales shall be determined according to commodity groups and items. The units concerned are free to use the

remaining foreign currency as they see fit. What we should pay attention to is that to implement the new mechanism—the mechanism of foreign currency trading—the banks must adopt appropriate exchange rates, have enough cash to make purchases, and have foreign currency reserves for sale to any units needing it.

For a long time now, the export sector has often suffered losses because of high export expenses on the one hand, and the irrational rates of foreign exchange and the too low selling prices of imported goods on the other. Beginning in 1989, the state will balance the distribution of materials and goods commensurate with the values of export purchases and will implement a system for collecting external trade compensations in order to warrant the benefits of producers of exports.

To spare export-import units of troubles, the Ministry of External Economic Relations will henceforth issue single export-import licenses for the whole year based on the approved quotas and norms; and will delegate authority to ministers, general department heads and chairmen of provincial and city people's committees for the issuance of licenses for each shipment of goods. Particularly, as for the exports and imports done according to signed protocols, export-import units must register their plans quarterly with the Ministry of External Economic Relations so that timely adjustments, if so required, can be made to ensure the implementation of protocols.

To further expand external economic relations, we already have the investment law and the order that specifically stipulates some issues concerning the implementation of the law. In the future, an additional number of rules on foreign exchange rates, and regulations on labor employment, land rental, customs, activities of joint enterprises and export processing complexes, and so forth will be published. At the same time, we will consolidate the organization of external economic management and services.

5. Concerning the state budget and credits: The state budget is a unified system from top to bottom, with its management divided among different levels. The division of responsibility for budget management must conform to the division of socioeconomic tasks and the level of economic development of each locality so as to exploit to the fullest the potentials and strengths of each region to gradually achieve even development throughout the country. At present, huge budget deficits are one of the direct causes of inflation, with the many dire consequences as reported earlier. In 1989, on the basis of developing production and improving the circulation of goods, we will strive to mobilize about 25 percent of production-generated national income for the state budget in order to gradually reduce budget deficits.

Taxes are the main source of revenues for the budget. In general, our country's current taxation system does not suit the requirements of the new management mechanism. As a result, we must immediately establish in 1989

a rational taxation system in order to secure a source of revenue for the budget, achieve social justice, and promote the role of driving, guiding, stimulating and regulating production and business. The finance ministry will report clearly all those irrational duplicating items of revenues to be urgently corrected, all those lost or not yet collected taxes that should have been adequately and correctly collected in accordance with current law, and all those points to be presented to the Council of State so that action can be taken to amend the regulations on taxes, improve tax collection procedures, and consolidate the tax collection machinery.

Law agencies, mass organizations and fronts, and mass information media should criticize shortcomings and irrationalities in tax collection. At the same time, they must motivate and educate the people to voluntarily fulfill their contribution duty, and criticize and severely deal with all acts of tax dodging and cheating.

The paramount task of banks is to resolutely shift to business and oppose subsidization through extending credits. Sufficient money must be secured for production, business, and wage payment. To help oppose inflation, the state must set stern quotas and norms. Regarding credits, we should continue to issue bonds, to borrow from the people and, at the same time, use many measures to mobilize ever more idle funds in society, considering it the main source of credit operations. Interest rates on credit must be adjusted to suit the purchasing power of currency according to business prices so that neither depositors nor banks will suffer losses. At the same time, production and business installations must be encouraged to quickly rotate their funds. Credit will be concentrated on production while excessive debts in the circulation domain must be vigorously reduced and the duplication of loans must be avoided. The forms of non-cash payment must be expanded not only in the state-run domain, but also in the domains run by collectives and privates. Private businessmen will be encouraged to open accounts in banks, including external trade banks.

6. Concerning the investment structure: The total amount of capital construction investment of the national economy comes from many different sources—the central budget, the local budget, credits, self-procured capital of production installations, capital mobilized from among the people, and capital obtained through cooperation with foreign countries.

The central budgetary capital as reflected in the state mandatory norms is reserved first of all for important state projects and infrastructure and national defense and security projects. Other than that investment should be made only in support of a number of socioeconomic targets in those localities with too small a budget. Concerning the projects undertaken in cooperation with other countries such as those in the production of rubber, coffee, and so forth, the principal investors must seek

loans and repay them. Regarding the projects launched with foreign aid, the principal investors must use the capital thus provided as aid or their self-procured capital to make investments.

In making investments for the areas producing raw materials for processing by central state-operated enterprises, these processing enterprises must take care of the investment using their self-procured capital and loans or relying on funds obtained through joint ventures and cooperation with other enterprises. The state shall contribute part of the investment only in really necessary and urgent cases.

Concerning the investment for the construction of dwelling houses and public facilities, the state shall provide part of the outlays from its budgetary capital, with the balance to be covered by the mobilization of the welfare funds and other self-procured capital sources. For projects requiring short construction time and permitting a speedy recovery of investment, capital in the form of credit must be used.

7. Concerning nonproductive activities: To satisfy part of the pressing, immediate demands, in 1989—aside from increasing the level of investment for the social welfare area in which priority will be given to the population program and the efforts to check the degradation of some public health, education, information, and cultural, physical education and sports establishments—it is necessary to adopt the following additional policies:

We suggest that the National Assembly authorize the partial collection of school and hospital fees to help overcome the state of degradation of public health and education establishments, to ensure the livelihood of medical workers and teachers, and to uphold the responsibility of both the state and the people in education and public health services. These fees will not be collected in an egalitarian manner; policies will be adopted to waive or reduce them for each specific category of beneficiaries. Concerning capital investment and training expenses, the state will entrust the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education with their management and administration in the entire training system.

In the nonproductive area, in the spirit of applying the accounting and business mechanism step by step, the nonproductive activities will be divided into three kinds: those fully financed by the state, those partly financed by the state, and those financed by the establishments themselves and eventually capable of making contributions to the state.

Concerning scientific and technical research and development organs, it is necessary to apply the system of operation based on orders for goods placed by the state, the system of holding examinations to select agencies in charge and to choose cadres responsible for research and development programs and subjects. The system of using

the state budget to provide financial support according to the size of organization and staff will be abolished in favor of the system of financing according to task and on the basis of the orders for goods placed by the state and of the contract mechanism. The State Science and Technology Commission is responsible for managing and administering all the investment capital and scientific and technical research expenditures and for making final reports on the results of their utilization. In addition to the sources of budgetary capital derived from order for goods placed by the state, it is necessary to secure more funds by broadening the form of association and joint venture based on the voluntary signing of contracts not only between production and business establishments and scientific and technical research and development agencies but also between these establishments and each scientific and technical cadre in all economic sectors.

8. Concerning the highlands and regions inhabited by ethnic minority groups: To ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of agricultural production with the existing capabilities, it is necessary to concentrate capital and materials on the building of small-scale water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects; to quickly introduce technical advances to production, especially high-yielding crop varieties suitable for the local ecological conditions; and to carry out intensive farming and multicropping of both rice and subsidiary food crops. It is particularly important to closely coordinate these tasks with the settling of nomads and the prevention of the destruction of forests for the development of slash-and-burn upland fields.

We should speed up the development of the planting of short- and long-term crops and medicinal plants to obtain products for exchange and for export so as to procure more grain. We should step up livestock raising to develop commodity economy in different regions.

To preserve the ecological balance, we must manage, protect, and rejuvenate forests, carry out afforestation, restore the protective foliage in the entire country. We must pay special attention to the headwater forests of water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects, especially the Hoa Binh, Thac Ba projects....The state shall provide capital and mobilize the contributions by the enterprises concerned to protect headwater forests. It shall encourage people to take care of forests and to accept land for afforestation, allowing them to utilize such land for a long time and to exert their right of inheritance over it according to the state policies already promulgated.

Regarding communication and transportation, the funds for building provincial communications networks will be drawn from local investment, the people's contribution of manpower, and partial assistance from the state. Regarding transportation of materials and goods, it is necessary to set rational transportation costs so localities in the mountain areas and remote provinces will not have to pay very high costs of transportation.

Plans must be worked out to vigorously develop settled farming and settled life so as to help our ethnic minority people in the mountain areas stabilize production and life. As far as a number of villages in the mountain and border areas are concerned, the central echelon has established a special fund to assist them in terms of materials and goods. It is necessary to see to it that these relief efforts benefit the local people and that none of these materials and goods can be tampered with by the middlemen. In 1989, the central and provincial echelons will increase funds for the construction of drinking water supply systems for people in the mountain areas, help a number of districts gradually build water supply networks for daily consumption, assist the localities in making investment in education for the mountain area, in building hospitals and cultural facilities for those districts and provinces that do not have much to make ends meet, in gradually building up their radio and television networks, and so forth.

The exchange of goods across the border is an inevitable demand because it helps promote the local people's production and life, and is part of their traditional relations. Steps must be taken to guide and closely organize and control these transactions.

#### 9. Concerning cadre organization:

To switch to the system of business accounting, the most important thing is to guarantee the right to autonomy of production and business units, which will be responsible for their own losses, if any, subject to the consumers' choice, and they are dutybound to fulfill their obligation to contribute to the State Budget. To do so, it is necessary to clearly distinguish between the Council of Ministers' and people's committees' function of administering state management in the economic field and the grass roots units' function of directly managing production and business activities. The state at all echelons will not interfere in the concrete activities of grass roots units, but will give guidance and create favorable conditions for these units to take the initiative in elaborating plans, setting up joint ventures and promoting associations, and organizing production and business operations in accordance with the state plans' guidelines and market demands.

As far as the state is concerned, it is necessary to draw experience from 1988 and to continue restructuring and consolidating the mechanisms of state and economic management from the central down to the local levels so as to ensure rational organization, to reduce personnel, and to improve operational procedures. Given the requirements of the new mechanism of management, there is an urgent demand for management cadres, especially in the area of distribution and circulation. Personnel organization and cadre selection and assignment must all be carried out in accordance with the implementation of the new mechanism of management.

Realities have indicated that even though it is very important to work out solid, correct projects, it is more important to organize project implementation. This is particularly true with our country's present conditions. As an immediate objective, it is necessary to continue to iron out problems that remained unsettled in 1988 by seeking ways to boost the consumption of materials and goods, to collect those debts owed by the various production and business organizations, to settle the problem of misappropriation of capital, and so forth. We need to resolve these very urgent issues because they create favorable conditions for the implementation of the 1989 plan. At the same time, we need to promptly promulgate legal documents that uniformly reflect the spirit of the new mechanism of management. Attention must be given to the policies toward prices, exchange rates, taxes, wages, and purchase and sales of foreign currency; the policy and mechanism of import-export; the concrete documents on the implementation of the Law on Investment and processing of export goods; and so forth.

It is the duty of the ministries and general departments to join hands with the people's committees at all levels in guiding the various goods production sectors so they can promptly sign their economic contracts with the production installations concerned, and in directing the signing of economic contracts between good processing facilities and material suppliers in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual interests; to call for bid for the production of goods or the construction of projects, first of all, those production plans or construction projects that can be started at an early date; to reduce at once those intermediaries that prove to be irrational, and continue to make in-depth surveys on the various economic organizations (production and circulation) so as to detect other shortcomings and then seek ways to overcome them.

All economic management organs must coordinate activities with the mass media, law enforcement agencies, and mass organizations and help the latter firmly grasp the standpoints and measures for achieving socioeconomic targets so as to educate and motivate the people to implement the State Plan.

All ministries, general departments, and people's committees, with their capacity and function of state management, must make regular inspections and promptly resolve specific bottlenecks so as to help remove difficulties for the grass roots; and at the same time, they should, in the course of providing practical guidance, supplement and correct or petition for the supplementation and correction of irrational points found in viewpoints and policies.

Dear Comrade National Assembly Deputies,

The Council of Ministers has thus reported to the National Assembly the orientations and policies on resolving the key socioeconomic issues in 1989. The 1989 State Plan has been mapped out in that direction,

proceeding from the current actual socioeconomic situation and on the basis of exploiting new factors and positive effects of the economic mechanism and policy. By meeting the targets set forth in the draft plan, we will achieve the following results in the economy and social life:

Economic sectors will continue to develop, with industrial output value increasing by about 10 percent, agricultural output value by 5 percent, export value by 15 percent, gross social income by 7.6 percent, and national income by 8.2 percent. Grain output per capita will increase from 297.8 kg in 1988 to 307 kg in 1989. With this increment and with smooth business transactions and redistribution between various regions, the food situation will become less strained and the grain reserves will increase. When a number of important projects and project details such as the second generator unit of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and the third and fourth generator units of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant, the Kien Luong clinker grinding establishment, the Dac Cau glass factory...are commissioned, they will turn out a considerable volume of products for society. Attention has also been paid to preparations for the 1991-1995 plan and other intermediary projects.

By continuing to promulgate policies in line with the renovation process and applying them to life, we will gradually eliminate bureaucracy and state subsidies, improve production efficiency and quality, reduce circulation expenses, and alleviate difficulties in the life of cadres, workers, and members of the Armed Forces.

While foreseeing these prospects, we nevertheless do not belittle the current very great difficulties: Inflation continues critically, prices are unstable, unemployment remains serious, the rate of population growth is too high, and grain production is not really stabilized. To overcome these difficulties, socioeconomic management must be renovated and further improved.

Dear Comrade National Assembly Deputies,

Our country is facing serious trials and great difficulties. Our party, state, and people are all concerned and worried about this abnormal situation. We of the Council of Ministers are thinking very anxiously about our responsibility toward the country and the people. Reality has shown that the only way for us to extricate ourselves from these difficulties and to continue development is to satisfactorily implement the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress. It is our responsibility as members of the Council of Ministers to deeply understand the lines and viewpoints of the Congress so as to solidify them into new policies aimed at developing to a high degree the great creative potentials of our entire people in an effort to bring the economy and society out of the current acute difficulties.

This is the only correct way that has been proven by reality. In the spirit of facing the truth, we do not cover up our shortcomings and deficiencies or even errors; at the same time, it is necessary to affirm that our orientations and approach are correct. The basic decisive requirement is real consensus in thought and singlemindedness in action by our entire party and people, from the central government to the various sectors, localities, and grass roots units, including the community of overseas Vietnamese who are always supporting their fatherland. We deeply believe that, with practical experiences drawn from the past several years, with the lines and viewpoints of the Sixth Party Congress which have been solidified into new party and state policies, and with our people's spirit of diligence and creativity, we will surely succeed in fulfilling the socioeconomic targets and State Plan for 1989, thereby creating favorable conditions for 1990, a year in which we will commemorate great President Ho Chi Minh's 100th birthday, and a year with many great significant events in the sociopolitical life of our country.

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